790.6
1557
no.19
1977

National Institute of Mental Health
Series A, No. 19

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE MODES IN NON-FEDERAL GENERAL HOSPITALS UNITED STATES 1973-74

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND
MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Library
Natl

REPORT SERIES ON MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS

Series A. *Mental Health Facility Reports:* Descriptive data on mental health facilities, patients served, staffing and expenditures.

Series B. *Analytical and Special Study Reports:* Special purpose studies or detailed analytical and interpretive reports.

Series C. *Methodology Reports:* New statistical methodology, data collection procedures or models, new analytical techniques, evaluation of data collection procedures.

Series D. *Conference or Committee Reports, and Analytical Reviews of Literature:* Conference and committee reports and analytical reviews of the literature on subjects of general interest to the field.

Other available reports in Series A:

No. 11 *Psychiatric Services in General Hospitals 1969-70*
No. 12 *Veterans With Mental Disorders 1968-70*
No. 13 *Outpatient Psychiatric Services 1971-72*
No. 14 *Residential Psychiatric Facilities for Children and Adolescents: U.S. 1971-72*
No. 15 *Hospital Inpatient Treatment Units for Emotionally Disturbed Children: U.S. 1971-72*
No. 16 *Halfway Houses Serving the Mentally Ill and Alcoholics, U.S. 1973*
No. 17 *State and County Mental Hospitals, U.S. 1973-74*
No. 18 *Private Psychiatric Hospitals, U.S. 1974-75*

United States. National Institute of Mental Health
Mental health statistics [series] C.

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE MODES IN NON-FEDERAL GENERAL HOSPITALS UNITED STATES 1973-74

MICHAEL J. WITKIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

National Institute of Mental Health
Division of Biometry and Epidemiology
Survey and Reports Branch
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

PM
720.6
U33
no.19
1977

DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 77-381
Printed in 1977

SYMBOLS IN TABLES

Category not applicable	--
Quantity or percent zero	–
Percent greater than 0, but less than 0.05	0.0
Does not meet standards of reliability or precision	*
Data not available	N.A.

SUGGESTED CITATION

National Institute of Mental Health, Psychiatric Service Modes in Non-Federal General Hospitals, United States 1973-74. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 77-381, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1977.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Distribution of Psychiatric Facilities, Inpatients Beds and Patient Care Episodes	1
Sources and Qualifications of the Data	1
Characteristics of Psychiatric Service Modes	5
Types of Service Modes Maintained	5
Psychiatric Inpatient Service Modes	8
Psychiatric Inpatient Modes and Beds as Percent of Total Non-Federal General Hospitals and Beds	8
Distribution by Ownership and Bed Size, All Community General Hospitals and Beds	8
Distribution by Hospital Control and Bed Size, Psychiatric Inpatient Modes and Beds	8
Caseload and Caseload Indices	11
Additions to Psychiatric Outpatient and Day Treatment Modes	14
Staffing Patterns	16
Staffing of General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Modes	16
Staffing of General Hospital Psychiatric Outpatient Modes	17
References	17
Appendix I. Definitions of Terms	18
Appendix II. Extent of Nonresponse	21
Appendix III. Staffing Arrangements of Physicians	23
Detailed Tables	26

INTRODUCTION

DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES, INPATIENT BEDS, AND PATIENT CARE EPISODES

As of January 1974, the Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services,[a] conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), identified 796 non-Federal general hospitals which maintained one or more separate psychiatric service modes (e.g., inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment, day treatment). This represents approximately 14 percent of the 5,789 total non-Federal general and other special hospitals exclusive of hospital units of institutions, psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals (community hospitals) identified in an annual survey of hospitals conducted by the American Hospital Association (AHA) as of September 1973 (American Hospital Association 1974). Of the 796 hospitals, 684 maintained a separate inpatient psychiatric mode, 307 maintained a psychiatric outpatient mode, and 192 had a psychiatric day treatment mode.[b]

A recent NIMH publication (NIMH February 1976) identified 3,330 mental health facilities which were in operation in the United States as of January 1974. Data derived from this report and summarized in table 1 show that the 796 non-Federal general hospitals with one or more psychiatric modes represented 24 percent of the total number of psychiatric facilities. However, of the 2,077 inpatient psychiatric modes which were identified within these 3,330 facilities, 684 (33 percent) were in non-Federal general hospitals. In contrast, only 14 and 15 percent of the total psychiatric outpatient and psychiatric day treatment modes, respectively, were located in non-Federal general hospitals.

As of January 1974, the 24,518 psychiatric beds in non-Federal general hospitals represented only 6 percent of the 393,394 psychiatric inpatient beds in all types of mental health facilities (table A). This is in contrast to State and county mental hospitals which accounted for 71 percent of the beds. However, because of the relatively high turnover per bed and the relatively short average lengths of stay for patients in comparison with State mental hospitals, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes accounted for over one-quarter (28 percent) of the total inpatients under care (inpatient care episodes)[c] in psychiatric facilities during 1973, while State mental hospitals accounted for only 38 percent of the total (table B). Non-Federal general hospitals accounted for 14 and 19 percent of the total episodes in psychiatric outpatient and day treatment modes respectively (table B).

SOURCES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The data shown in this report are based on information collected in the Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services,[a] which was conducted in January 1974 by NIMH with the cooperation of State mental health authorities and the American Hos-

[a] This is a survey conducted in January 1974 and in alternate years. The purpose is to provide basic data on separate psychiatric service modes of general hospitals. Data collected include information on caseload, staffing, and types of service modes maintained, and diagnostic and age restrictions regarding admission. General hospitals which admit psychiatric patients but do *not* maintain any type of separate psychiatric service mode are outside the scope of the survey.

[b] Some general hospitals maintain two or more separate psychiatric modes and thus the sum of the number of modes exceeds the number of hospitals.

[c] Patient care episodes are defined as the number of residents in inpatient facilities at the beginning of the year (or the number of persons on the rolls of outpatient facilities) plus the total additions (see definition in appendix I) to these facilities during the year. In this paper it is the closest approximation to obtaining an unduplicated count of persons seen during the year in inpatient and outpatient service modes of various types of mental health facilities. However, in calculating this measure, two types of duplication can occur as follows: (1) the same person may be admitted more than once to a particular facility during the year and is counted each time he or she is admitted, or (2) the same person may be admitted to two or more different facilities during the year and each admission to each facility is counted.

Table A. Number, percent distribution and rates per 100,000 population of psychiatric inpatient beds, mental health facilities, United States, January 1974

Type of facility	Number of Psychiatric inpatient modes	Psychiatric inpatient beds		
		Number	Percent distribution	Beds per 100,000 population
All types	2,072	393,394	100.0	185.8
Non-Federal psychiatric hospitals.	503	295,646	75.2	139.7
State & county hospitals	321	280,277	71.3	132.4
Private hospitals	182	15,369	3.9	7.3
V.A. psychiatric services	113	40,235	10.3	19.0
Neuropsychiatric hospitals	27	25,522	6.5	12.1
General hospitals	86	14,713	3.8	6.9
Non-Federal general hospitals	684	24,518	6.2	11.6
Public hospitals	138	6,374	1.6	3.0
Nonpublic hospitals	546	18,144	4.6	8.6
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children..	340	19,023	4.8	9.0
Federally assisted CMHC's	399	12,391	3.1	5.8
Other multiservice mental health facilities	33	1,581	0.4	0.7
Freestanding outpatient clinics...	-	-	-	-
Public	-	-	-	-
Nonpublic	-	-	-	-
Freestanding day/night facilities.	-	-	-	-

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, January 1974, Statistical Note 127, February 1976.

pital Association. The basis of the universe for the survey was a listing which NIMH had assembled of VA[d] and non-Federal general hospitals maintaining any combination of psychiatric inpatient, outpatient, and day/night treatment modes. The listing was then combined and matched with lists of hospitals maintaining psychiatric service modes which had been assembled by the AHA. All general hospitals identified as providing emergency mental health services only and the hospitals which functioned exclusively as the inpatient service of a federally assisted CMHC as of January 1974 were excluded. The resultant unduplicated list of general hospitals in the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) served as the universe for the 1974 inventory.

A total of 796 non-Federal general hospitals were identified as maintaining one or more psychiatric service modes. Of these, 746 (94 percent) submitted an Inventory form. However, of the hospitals submitting an Inventory, the number answering a given question (e.g., number of admissions, number of discharges, number employed and hours worked) varied. An analysis of nonrespondents to particular items is given in appendix II.

Frequencies shown in this report have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals that did not answer a particular question. However, ratios other than rates per population are based on reported information only to ensure that data used in the numerators and in the denominators are for the same hospitals. A footnote in each table indicates whether or not the data have been adjusted to include estimates of facilities which did not respond.

[d] Psychiatric service modes of VA general hospitals function more like VA neuropsychiatric hospitals than as psychiatric modes of non-Federal general hospitals. For this reason, VA general hospital psychiatric service modes are *not* covered in this report, but will be the subject of a future NIMH report on VA psychiatric facilities.

Table B. Number and percent distribution of patient care episodes by type of facility and modality, ental health facilities. United States 1973

Type of facility	All services	Inpt.	1/ Outpt.	Day 2/ treatment	All services	Inpt.	1/ Outpt.	Day 2/ treatment	All services	Inpt.	1/ Outpt.	Day 2/ treatment
	Number of patient care episodes (in 000's)				Percent distribution by type of facility				Percent distribution by modality			
All facilities	5,475	1,718	3,571	186	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.4	65.2	3.4
Non-Federal psychiatric hospitals	1,205	775	403	27	22.0	45.1	11.3	14.5	100.0	64.3	33.5	2.2
State and county hospitals	1,014	652	339	23	18.5	38.0	9.5	12.4	100.0	64.3	33.4	2.3
Private hospitals	191	123	64	4	3.5	7.1	1.8	2.1	100.0	64.4	33.5	2.1
VA psychiatric services	362	208	144	10	6.6	12.1	4.0	5.4	100.0	57.4	39.8	2.8
Neuropsychiatric hospitals	152	91	60	1	2.8	5.3	1.7	0.5	100.0	59.9	39.5	0.6
General hospitals	210	117	84	9	3.8	6.8	2.3	4.9	100.0	55.7	40.0	4.3
Non-Federal general hospitals	999	475	489	35	18.3	27.6	13.7	18.8	100.0	47.6	48.9	3.5
Public hospitals	398	142	238	18	7.3	8.2	6.7	9.7	100.0	35.7	59.8	4.5
Nonpublic hospitals	601	333	251	17	11.0	19.4	7.0	9.1	100.0	55.4	41.8	2.8
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	53	29	22	2	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	100.0	54.7	41.5	3.8
Federally assisted CMHC's	1,256	192	983	81	22.9	11.2	27.5	43.5	100.0	15.3	78.3	6.4
Other multiservice mental health fac.	165	39	120	6	3.0	2.3	3.4	3.2	100.0	23.7	72.7	3.6
Freestanding outpatient clinics	1,428	-	1,407	21	26.1	-	39.4	11.3	100.0	-	98.5	1.5
Public	693	-	682	11	12.7	-	19.1	5.9	100.0	-	98.4	1.6
Nonpublic	735	-	725	10	13.4	-	20.3	5.4	100.0	-	98.6	1.4
Freestanding day/night facilities	7	-	3	4	0.1	-	0.1	2.2	100.0	-	42.8	57.2

1/ Does not include outpatient care provided in private psychiatric office practice.

2/ Excludes partial care other than day treatment services.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, Statistical Note 127, February 1976.

Definitions of terms are presented in appendix I and special symbols used in the tables are shown on page ii at the beginning of this report. Since many of these definitions or symbols have specialized meanings in this report, familiarity with them will aid in the interpretation of the data.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE MODES

TYPES OF SERVICE MODES MAINTAINED

As of January 1974, 796 non-Federal general hospitals in the United States were identified on the Inventory as maintaining one or more psychiatric service modes [b] as follows:

1. Separate psychiatric inpatient modes (684 hospitals)
2. Separate psychiatric outpatient modes (307 hospitals)
3. Mental health day treatment modes (192 hospitals)

Separate psychiatric inpatient modes were maintained in more hospitals than the two other types of modes, not only for the United States as a whole, but also for all geographic regions with the exception of the New England States (Region I) in which psychiatric outpatient service modes predominated (table 2). These results are consistent with those obtained in January 1970 (Witkin 1972). All States except two (Wyoming and Alaska) had at least one non-Federal general hospital with a separate psychiatric inpatient mode and in one-half of the States, 10 or more non-Federal general hospitals maintained psychiatric inpatient modes.

Psychiatric outpatient modes in non-Federal general hospitals were available in all States except nine. In 11 States, 10 or more general hospitals maintained psychiatric outpatient modes (table 2).

Mental health day treatment modes were maintained in much fewer hospitals than either inpatient or outpatient modes. In 14 States, no non-Federal general hospitals maintained a day treatment mode; only 12 States had as many as five non-Federal general hospitals which maintained day treatment modes (table 2).

The proportion of non-Federal general hospitals maintaining psychiatric service modes also varied according to whether the hospital was under public (State or local government) or nonpublic (private or nonprofit) auspices. As shown in table C, a larger proportion of public as compared with nonpublic general hospitals maintained outpatient, and day treatment modes. The proportion of public and nonpublic general hospitals which maintained psychiatric inpatient, other partial hospitalization, and halfway house modes were approximately the same.

Many non-Federal general hospitals provide psychiatric services in more than one mode. For example, of the 684 non-Federal general hospitals which maintain psychiatric inpatient modes, 40 percent also maintain either psychiatric outpatient and/or other modes (table 3).

The availability of psychiatric modes in addition to inpatient modes within general hospitals showed wide variation with regard to hospital control and geographic region. Nearly one-half (49 percent) of the 138 public general hospitals with an inpatient mode had at least one other mode as compared with only 38 percent of the 546 nonpublic general hospitals. By geographic region, the proportion of hospitals with inpatient modes which provided at least one other psychiatric mode ranged from 16 percent in Region VI to 77 percent in Region I.

Aside from the provision of psychiatric services in inpatient modes only, the most frequent combinations of service modes were (1) inpatient and outpatient treatment and (2) inpatient and day treatment (table 3). However, within public general hospitals the most frequent combinations were inpatient and outpatient followed by inpatient, outpatient, and day treatment.

Of the 112 non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric service modes which did not maintain an inpatient mode, 84 percent maintained psychiatric outpatient modes only, 12 percent maintained outpatient and day treatment modes, and 4 percent maintained other combinations.

The total size of the hospital (based on total number of beds in the hospital, not just psychiatric inpatient beds) is also related to the extent to which mental health services are provided. A study utilizing a national sample (N=627 contacted; N=480 reporting) of 6,520 short-term acute hospitals con-

250-405 O - 77 - 2

Table C. Number and percent of general hospitals with one or more separate psychiatric service modes which maintain specific types of psychiatric service modes by hospital control, United States, January 1974

Type of service mode	All non-Federal hospitals	Public hospitals	Nonpublic hospitals
	Number of hospitals		
Number of hospitals	796	161	635
	Number with specified psychiatric service mode		
Inpatient treatment	684	138	546
Outpatient treatment	307	77	230
Day treatment	192	43	149
Other partial hospitalization	56	13	43
Halfway house	8	2	6
	Percent with specified psychiatric service mode		
Inpatient treatment	86%	85%	86%
Outpatient treatment	39	48	36
Day treatment	24	27	23
Other partial hospitalization	7	8	7
Halfway house	1	1	1

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include hospitals with known psychiatric modes which did not report.

ducted in 1973 (Gentry, John T. et al. October 1973) reported these findings as follows:

(1) 90 percent of the hospitals with over 500 beds, as compared with 41 percent of the hospitals with 500 beds and less, "implemented one or more mental health services."

(2) 87 percent of the hospitals with over 500 beds, as compared with 33 percent of the hospitals with 500 beds or less, provided psychiatric "inpatient diagnostic and treatment service."

(3) 64 percent of the hospitals with over 500 beds, as compared with 20 percent of the hospitals with 500 beds or less, provided psychiatric "outpatient diagnostic and treatment service."

Table 4, which is based on reported data only, gives the percent distribution of combinations of psychiatric service modes reported for those hospitals which reported having a psychiatric inpatient service mode. The largest hospitals (500 beds and over) as compared with smaller hospitals were more likely to maintain noninpatient psychiatric modes in addition to psychiatric inpatient modes than the smaller hospitals. For example, nearly half of the hospitals with 500 beds and over, as compared with about one-third of the hospitals with less than 200 beds, maintained inpatient modes in combination with other psychiatric modes. In public as well as in nonpublic general hospitals similar results were obtained (table 4).

A recent NIMH publication which is based on facilities responding to the January 1974 Inventories (NIMH January 1976) shows the number and percent of facilities providing emergency mental health

programs by type of facility. Emergency mental health programs were defined as follows:

> Programs whose primary purpose is to provide psychiatric care in emergency situations by staff specifically assigned for this purpose. EXCLUDE programs providing only holding bed facilities and programs primarily for drug and alcohol abuse.

Tables 5 and D, which are extracted from that publication, show the percent of non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric service modes which provided emergency mental health services by geographic region and size (based on number of psychiatric inpatient beds) respectively. The number of non-Federal general hospitals which do not maintain separate psychiatric service modes, but which provide emergency mental health services, is unknown.

Virtually all of the general hospitals which had any type of emergency mental health services provided these services in a walk-in mode (table 5). By geographic region, the proportion of hospitals with a walk-in mode ranged from 49 percent in Re-

Table D. Percent of non-Federal general hospitals with separate inpatient psychiatric service modes which maintain selected types of psychiatric emergency service modes, by size (based on number of psychiatric inpatient beds), United States, January 1974 1/

Types of psychiatric emergency service modes	Size (based on number of psychiatric inpatient beds)					
	All sizes	Less than 16 beds	16-24 beds	25-49 beds	50-99 beds	100 beds & over
	Number of hospitals reporting					
Total hospitals.....	641	109	168	259	80	25
	Percent of hospitals maintaining psychiatric emergency programs					
Walk-in - total.....	61.9	48.6	60.1	65.6	62.5	92.0
24 Hours/7 days a week..	60.5	45.9	60.1	64.1	60.0	92.0
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	1.4	2.7	-	1.5	2.5	-
Telephone - total.....	19.5	13.7	20.3	19.3	16.3	52.0
24 Hours/7 days a week..	16.5	11.9	16.7	16.6	12.5	48.0
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	3.0	1.8	3.6	2.7	3.8	4.0
Suicide prevention-total	4.6	2.7	10.1	16.6	13.8	40.0
24 Hours/7 days a week..	3.7	1.8	8.3	14.3	8.8	32.0
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.3	5.0	8.0
Home visits - total.....	3.3	0.9	7.8	10.1	6.3	20.0
24 Hours/7 days a week..	1.1	-	2.4	1.2	-	-
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	2.2	0.9	5.4	8.9	6.3	20.0
Any of the above.....	62.1	48.6	60.7	65.6	62.5	92.0

1/ The data in this table are based on the 641 hospitals which reported this information with no adjustments for nonresponse. See appendix II.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Emergency Services in Psychiatric Facilities, U.S., January 1974, Statistical Note 128, January 1976.

gion VI to 83 percent in Region X (table 5). Nearly all of the "walk-in" modes were open around the clock.

Emergency mental health services by telephone were provided in nearly 20 percent of the general hospitals and, here again, most of the services provided by telephone were available around the clock.

In general, the availability of emergency mental health services in general hospitals was related to the size of the psychiatric inpatient mode (based on number of beds). Only 49 percent of the general hospitals with inpatient psychiatric modes of less than 16 beds provided emergency mental health services, as compared with 92 percent of the general hospitals with psychiatric inpatient modes of 100 beds and over (table D).

Most of the additional data presented in this section pertain to separate psychiatric inpatient modes only. However, information on the number of additions to psychiatric outpatient and day treatment modes is presented on page 14.

PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT SERVICE MODES

Psychiatric Inpatient Modes and Beds as Percent of Total Non-Federal General Hospitals and Beds—Of the 5,789 community general hospitals identified by AHA, 12 percent (684) were identified by NIMH as maintaining psychiatric inpatient service modes as of January 1974. Only 3 percent (24,518) of the 897,830 beds in all community general hospitals were in separate psychiatric inpatient modes (table 6). Both the number of general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient modes and the number of beds in these modes varied considerably by both hospital control and geographic region. For example, 14 percent of the nonpublic general hospitals maintained separate psychiatric inpatient modes as compared with only 8 percent of the public general hospitals (table 6).

By geographic region, the proportion of non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient modes ranged from 7 percent of the general hospitals in Region X to 19 percent in Region II. The greatest variations in the proportions of general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient modes, as well as psychiatric beds as proportion of total beds, occurred within public hospitals. Because of the presence of separate psychiatric inpatient modes in a large number of New York City hospitals, 32 percent of the hospitals in Region II maintained separate psychiatric inpatient modes. The beds in these modes numbered 1,904 or 10 percent of the 19,800 hospital beds in community general hospitals in Region II.

In contrast to Region II, hospitals with separate inpatient psychiatric modes in Region VII comprised only 3 percent of all community hospitals in that region. Within Regions II and X, beds in psychiatric inpatient modes comprised only 1 percent of all beds in community hospitals.

Distribution by Ownership and Bed Size, All Community General Hospitals and Beds—Before examining the distribution of psychiatric inpatient service modes and beds, an examination of the distribution of all community hospitals and beds is useful as background information. Of the 5,789 community hospitals reported by AHA in 1973, 4,052 (70 percent) were classified as nonpublic general hospitals and 1,739 (30 percent) were counted as public general hospitals (table E). By hospital size, the nonpublic hospitals as a group were larger with a median of 121 beds, as compared with a median of 70 beds for public hospitals (table E).

Relative to nonpublic general hospitals, a larger proportion of beds in public general hospitals were not only in hospitals of 49 beds and under but also in hospitals of 500 beds and over. Thus while many of the beds in public general hospitals are in small hospitals a large proportion are in the large metropolitan city general hospitals. A further description of general hospitals for 1973 and in particular public general hospitals is available in an AHA publication (American Hospital Association 1974).

Distribution by Hospital Control and Bed Size, Psychiatric Inpatient Modes and Beds—Of the 684 psychiatric inpatient modes in non-Federal general hospitals, 546 (80 percent) were under nonpublic control and 138 (20 percent) were under public control. As shown in table F, as of January 1974, 43 percent of the psychiatric inpatient modes were less than 25 beds, 41 percent were 25-49 beds, and 16 percent were 50 beds and over. Although a greater proportion of nonpublic, as compared with public, general hospitals maintained psychiatric inpatient modes (see table 6), public, as compared with nonpublic, modes tended to be larger. For example, 22 percent of the psychiatric inpatient modes in public general hospitals, as compared with 15 percent in nonpublic general hospitals, were 50 beds and over. The median size of the psychiatric inpatient modes in public general hospitals was 31 beds, as compared with a median of 29 beds in nonpublic general hospitals (table F).

Table E. Number and percent distribution of community general hospitals and beds, by hospital control and bed size, United States, 1973 [1/]

Size of hospitals	All community	Public	Nonpublic	All community	Public	Nonpublic
	Number of hospitals			Number of hospital beds		
All sizes.....	5,789	1,737	4,052	897,830	206,648	691,182
	Percent distribution of hospitals			Percent distribution of hospital beds		
All sizes.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6-24 beds.....	5.6	7.7	4.8	0.7	1.2	0.5
25-49 beds.....	20.5	29.8	16.5	4.8	9.0	3.5
50-99 beds.....	26.1	32.0	23.6	12.1	18.8	10.1
100-199 beds...	21.9	16.8	24.0	20.0	19.6	20.1
200-299 beds...	11.1	5.0	13.7	17.3	10.3	19.3
300-399 beds...	6.4	3.1	7.9	14.0	8.7	15.6
400-499 beds...	3.7	2.1	4.4	10.4	7.7	11.2
500 beds & over	4.6	3.6	5.1	20.8	24.5	19.7
Median beds.....	95.7	121.2	69.6	...	...	...

1/ All non-Federal short-term general and other special hospitals, excluding hospital units of institutions, whose facilities and services are open to the public.

Source: American Hospital Association, Public General Hospital Section. 1973 Statistical Profile of Public-General Hospitals, tables 2A and 2B.

Table F. Percent distribution of general hospitals by psychiatric inpatient service mode size according to hospital control, United States, January 1974 [1/]

Psychiatric service mode bed size	Hospital control		
	Total	Public	Nonpublic
	January 1974	January 1974	January 1974
	Number of hospitals		
	684	138	546
	Percent distribution by psychiatric service mode size		
Psychiatric service mode bed size			
All sizes.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 15 beds	14	14	14
15-24 beds.....	29	28	29
25-49 beds.....	41	36	42
50-99 beds.....	12	13	12
100 beds & over..	4	9	3
	Median number of beds		
Median No. of beds.	29.3	30.6	29.2

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report information on number of beds. See appendix II.

Table G. Number and percent distribution of hospitals and beds; number and percent distribution of psychiatric inpatient modes and beds, public general hospitals, by hospital control, United States, 1973

Hospital control	Total hospitals		Psych. inptnt. service modes		Total hospital beds		Psych. inpatient service mode beds	
	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution	Number	% distribution
All public general hospitals.....	1,737	100.0%	138	100.0%	206,648	100.0%	6,374	100.0%
County.....	803	46.2	50	36.3	81,959	39.6	1,951	30.6
Hospital district.....	470	27.1	23	16.7	46,414	22.5	589	9.2
City.....	319	18.4	22	15.9	41,854	20.2	1,616	25.4
State or State and county	81	4.7	34	24.6	26,993	13.1	1,569	24.6
City-county.....	64	3.7	9	6.5	9,428	4.6	649	10.2

Sources: (1) Source of data for the entire hospitals and beds is American Hospital Association, Public General Hospital Section, 1973 Statistical Profile of Public-General Hospitals, table 5.

(2) Data on separate psychiatric modes and beds are derived from information collected on the Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services conducted by NIMH in January 1974.

Within public ownership types, the distribution of total hospitals and beds as reported by AHA (AHA 1974) was much different from the distribution of psychiatric inpatient modes and beds. The differences were greatest for hospitals and psychiatric modes under State and hospital district control. General hospitals under State auspices accounted for only 5 percent of the public general hospitals, but for nearly one-quarter of the hospitals which had psychiatric inpatient service modes (table G). State general hospital beds comprised 13 percent of total public general hospital beds but about 25 percent of the beds in public general hospital psychiatric inpatient modes.

At the other extreme, hospitals operated by hospital districts comprised 27 percent of total public general hospitals, as compared with only 17 percent of the public psychiatric inpatient modes. Whereas beds in hospitals under hospital district control comprised nearly 23 percent of all beds in public general hospitals, they comprised only 9 percent of the beds in public general hospital psychiatric inpatient modes.

The number and percent distribution of beds in psychiatric inpatient modes of non-Federal general hospitals and beds per 100,000 population for public and nonpublic hospitals are given in table 7. This table was extracted from a published NIMH report (NIMH July 1975). Although only 138 (20 percent) of the non-Federal general hospitals which maintained a psychiatric inpatient mode were classified as public, the 6,374 beds in these modes comprised 26 percent of all psychiatric inpatient beds in non-Federal general hospitals (table 7).

For the United States there were 12 non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric beds per 100,000 population. By geographic region the beds per 100,000 population ranged from 6 in Regions I and X to 16 in Region VII. In all regions the psychiatric inpatient beds in nonpublic exceeded those in public general hospitals (table 7).

Caseload and Caseload Indices—At the end of 1973 there were an estimated 18,919 patients in psychiatric inpatient modes of non-Federal general hospitals, a decrease of 453 (2.3 percent) from the 19,372 patients at the beginning of 1973 (table H). Admissions during the year were 468,415 and exceeded live discharges which numbered 468,244. Death comprised only one-tenth of 1 percent (624) of total discharges (including deaths). More detailed distributions of caseload by hospital control and bed size, and by hospital control and geographic region, are given in tables H and 8, respectively.

There were 225 live discharges from psychiatric inpatient modes of non-Federal general hospitals per 100,000 U.S. civilian resident population. As shown in table 9, which presents live discharge rates per 100,000 population by hospital control, geographic region, and State, there was wide variation according to geographic region. Regions II and V had the highest rates, 295 and 279 live discharges per 100,000 population; Region X and IX had the lowest, with rates of 147 and 178, respectively.

Utilization indices are useful in comparing groups of hospitals or psychiatric inpatient modes which differ as to size (based on number of beds), hospital control, and geographic region. Since these indices are markedly different for all non-Federal hospitals as compared with psychiatric inpatient service modes let us first examine utilization indices for community general hospitals by hospital control and geographic region as derived from data published by AHA which are presented in table 10. In a nutshell, nonpublic general hospitals as compared with public general hospitals are larger in terms of average numbers of beds, average daily census, and number of admissions. In addition, nonpublic general hospitals have a larger average daily percent occupancy. In both ownership groups, the average length of stay was 7.8 days (table 10).

Utilization indices for psychiatric inpatient modes are presented in table I (by geographic region) and in table 11 (by bed size of psychiatric inpatient mode and hospital control). Inpatient modes under public control tended to be larger in terms of both average numbers of beds and average daily census than similar modes under nonpublic auspices (table 11). The average daily percent occupancy (79 percent) was the same in the psychiatric inpatient modes of both hospital control groups. However, psychiatric inpatient modes of public general hospitals had a higher rate of turnover, 21 admissions per bed, and a shorter average length of stay, 13 days per discharge, in comparison with public hospitals which had 18 admissions per bed and an average length of stay of 16 days per discharge (table 11).

There were also differences by size within hospital control groups. Most notably, the average days per discharge tended to vary directly, and the number of admissions per bed inversely, with the bed size of the psychiatric inpatient mode.

In comparison with psychiatric inpatient modes in general hospitals in the rest of the country, psychiatric inpatient modes in hospitals in Western States (Regions VIII, IX, and X) tended to have more admissions per bed and a shorter average stay per dis-

Table H. Caseload, general hospital psychiatric inpatient service modes, by psychiatric service mode bed size and hospital control, United States, 1973 1/

Psychiatric inpatient mode bed size	Number of hosps.	Caseload during 1973					
		Inpatients at beginning of year	Admissions during year	Live discharges during year	Number of deaths	Inpatients at end of year	Beds as of 12/31/73
				Total, all hospitals			
Total, all sizes...	684	19,372	468,415	468,244	624	18,919	24,518
Less than 15 beds	95	644	26,184	26,079	39	710	994
15-24 beds.....	106	2,741	78,099	77,807	114	2,919	3,789
25-49 beds.....	281	7,839	186,401	186,875	235	7,130	9,544
50-99 beds.....	83	4,065	105,928	105,699	119	4,175	5,338
100 beds & over..	29	4,083	71,803	71,784	117	3,985	4,853
				Public hospitals			
Total, all sizes...	138	4,941	138,209	137,973	173	5,004	6,374
Less than 15 beds	20	130	5,438	5,393	4	171	214
15-24 beds.....	38	553	19,513	19,482	27	557	733
25-49 beds.....	49	1,229	40,256	40,211	47	1,227	1,726
50-99 beds	18	715	29,118	28,994	30	809	1,149
100 beds & over..	13	2,314	43,884	43,893	65	2,240	2,552
				Nonpublic hospitals			
Total, all sizes...	546	14,431	330,206	330,271	451	13,915	18,144
Less than 15 beds	75	514	20,746	20,686	35	539	780
15-24 beds.....	158	2,188	58,586	58,325	87	2,362	3,056
25-49 beds.....	232	6,610	146,145	146,664	188	5,903	7,818
50-99 beds.....	65	3,350	76,810	76,705	89	3,366	4,189
100 beds & over..	16	1,769	27,919	27,891	52	1,745	2,301

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have inpatient psychiatric modes which did not report information on inpatient caseload. See appendix II.

250-405 O - 77 - 3

Table I. Caseload indices, non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient service modes, by geographic region, United States, 1973 1/

Geographic region 2/	Number of hospitals reporting 1/	Caseload indices per psychiatric inpatient service code				Admissions per bed	Admissions per 100 average resident patients	Average days per discharge
		Average number of beds	Average daily census	Average daily percent occupancy	Average annual admissions			
United States	576	37	29	78	683	19	24	15
Region I.....	25	25	19	76	419	17	22	17
Region II....	68	55	46	84	950	17	20	18
Region III...	73	28	23	82	537	19	23	16
Region IV....	78	33	25	76	697	21	28	13
Region V.....	150	38	31	82	686	18	22	16
Region VI....	59	41	30	73	663	16	22	16
Region VII...	38	43	32	74	700	16	22	17
Region VIII..	22	24	16	67	521	22	32	11
Region IX....	50	29	23	79	730	25	32	11
Region X.....	13	24	15	63	642	27	42	9

1/ The data in this table are based on the 576 hospitals which reported this information with no adjustments for nonresponse. See appendix II.

2/ For States included in each geographic region, see table 2.

charge. In the United States, as a whole, there were 19 admissions per bed in psychiatric inpatient modes, but in Regions VIII through X, the admissions per bed ranged from 22-27; the average days per discharge were 15 days for the United States, but in Regions VIII through X it ranged between 9 and 11 days per discharge. A glance at the data for all community hospitals (not just psychiatric inpatient modes) in table 10 also shows that the average length of stay was lowest in the Western regions. Furthermore, these results are consistent with those published in a study conducted by the Social Security Administration (SSA) (Gornick July 1975). The SSA study found that "No matter what the condition, length of stay was nearly always longest in the Northeast and shortest in the West, with North Central Region and the South occupying the positions in between." (Gornick July 1975)

ADDITIONS TO PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT AND DAY TREATMENT MODES

Although three times as many nonpublic as public non-Federal general hospitals maintained psychiatric outpatient modes (see table C), public general hospitals accounted for 110,664 (46 percent) of the estimated 238,208 additions to these modes during 1973 (table J). Average additions to psychiatric outpatient modes were 1,435 for public general hospitals, as compared with an average of 555 for nonpublic general hospitals (table J). Data for 1969 show that the average number of psychiatric outpatient additions per public hospital (1,117) in that year were, as in 1973, approximately two and one-half times the average psychiatric outpatient additions per nonpublic hospital (449) (Witkin 1972).

Table J. Number of additions, psychiatric outpatient and day treatment service modes of general hospitals, by hospital control and geographic region, United States, 1974 1/

Hospital control and geographic region 2/	Outpatient treatment additions		Day treatment additions	
	Total	Average per hospital	Total	Average per hospital
All hospitals....	238,208	776	18,772	98
Hospital control				
Public.....	110,664	1,437	9,361	218
Nonpublic.....	127,544	555	9,411	63
Geographic region				
Region I.....	20,747	482	725	56
Region II.....	63,666	910	5,773	152
Region III.....	25,108	512	1,138	71
Region IV.....	25,264	1,203	1,239	73
Region V.....	43,011	782	2,262	54
Region VI.....	14,655	1,047	120	24
Region VII.....	7,441	572	1,659	111
Region VIII....	3,590	718	64	11
Region IX.....	28,073	906	5,594	170
Region X.....	6,653	1,109	198	28

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include hospitals known to operate psychiatric outpatient and day treatment modes which did not report this information. See appendix II.

2/ For States included in each geographic region, see table 2.

Of the 192 non-Federal general hospitals which maintained psychiatric day treatment modes, 43 (22 percent) were under public ownership; 149 (78 percent were under nonpublic ownership (see table C). However, of the estimated 18,772 additions to these modes during 1973, about half (9,361) occurred in public hospitals (table J). This was because the average number of additions to psychiatric day treatment modes of public general hospitals (218) was more than three times greater than the average of 63 additions to these modes in nonpublic general hospitals.

The average number of additions per psychiatric day treatment mode varied considerably according to geographic region. It ranged from an average of 11 additions per hospital in Region VIII to 170 additions per hospital in Region IX (table J).

STAFFING PATTERNS

In its Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services,[a] NIMH collects information on the number of staff and hours worked in the psychiatric inpatient and outpatient modes of non-Federal general hospitals in a sample week. This information is available for specific staff disciplines by employment status, i.e., whether persons are employed full time (35 hours or more weekly), part time (less than 35 hours weekly), or as trainees, residents, or interns.

Volunteers and consultants are included only if they work regularly scheduled work hours. Trainees are the persons who receive a supervised work-learning experience as an integral part of a training program.

Unlike the collection of staff data in other types of facilities (e.g., State mental hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals) which are for the entire facility, data in general hospitals are for the psychiatric inpatient and psychiatric outpatient service modes. Thus, if a staff member works part time in the separate psychiatric mode(s) and part time in some other part of the hospital, only the hours worked in the psychiatric inpatient and/or psychiatric outpatient service modes are counted. For example, if a psychiatrist works 10 hours in a psychiatric inpatient service mode and 30 hours in some other part of the hospital, he would be counted as a part-time psychiatrist who works 10 hours.

STAFFING OF GENERAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT MODES[f]

During a sample week in January 1974, an estimated 32,700 persons were employed in non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient modes of whom 68 percent were employed full time, 23 percent part time and 9 percent as trainees (tables 12 and 13). In terms of broad staff categories, "professional patient care staff" comprised over half (52 percent) of total positions and 49 percent of total person-hours, other "patient care staff" 36 percent of staff and 38 percent of person-hours and all other staff (administrative and maintenance) 12 percent of staff and 13 percent of person-hours (table 14). Two groups which jointly accounted for over one-half of staff positions included registered nurses (28 percent) and mental health workers (25 percent) (table 14).

Data in tables 12-14 also enable comparisons to be made between staffing patterns in psychiatric inpatient modes of public as compared with nonpublic general hospitals. It is interesting to note that both psychiatrists and other physicians comprise a much larger proportion of both total staff positions and total staff hours in public as compared with nonpublic general hospitals. For example, psychiatrists comprised 10 percent of all staff positions and 9 percent of all staff hours in public as compared with 6 percent and 5 percent of staff positions and staff hours respectively in public general hospitals (table 14). Regardless of whether full-time, part-time, or trainee positions and hours are observed, psychiatrists and other physicians in public, as compared with nonpublic, psychiatric inpatient modes comprised a larger proportion of both staff positions and staff hours. The major reason for this is that public general hos-

[e] Data on staffing and staff hours shown in this report exclude psychiatrists and other physicians who have staff privileges and visit patients in the psychiatric service modes, but are neither employed by nor paid by the general hospitals for other than work on a medical committee.

[f] In the past, NIMH has published data which show the number of full-time employees per 100 average daily patients by staff discipline in psychiatric inpatient service modes of non-Federal general hospitals (NIMH March 1976; Taube 1976). Whereas these ratios are probably valid for staff disciplines in which all or nearly all of the persons are employed by and paid salaries by the hospitals such as R.N.s, they are *not* valid for psychiatrists and other physicians, a large proportion of whom have staff privileges but are not employees of the hospital. With the use of a series of questions asked by telephone in a sample of general hospitals with inpatient psychiatric services, NIMH determined that over three-quarters of the patients in these hospitals as of July 1976 were primarily under the care of nonstaff physicians with staff privileges, who are not counted by NIMH. Since this confirms that these ratios would not be valid for physicians, no staff to resident patient ratios have been presented in this report. A more detailed description of the collection and results of the followup survey are given in appendix III.

pital psychiatric inpatient modes in comparison with such modes in nonpublic general hospitals have larger proportions of staff physicians who are salaried by the hospital, whereas nonpublic general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes rely to a greater extent on physicians who have staff privileges to visit patients but who are not paid salaries by the hospitals. These latter phyicians are excluded in counts of staff positions and staff hours by NIMH (see footnote f and appendix III).

Other differences in the staffing patterns between psychiatric inpatient modes of public and nonpublic general hospitals are as follows:

(1) A larger proportion of total staff in the psychiatric inpatient modes of public general hospitals as compared with similar modes in nonpublic general hospitals are employed full time and as trainees (table 13).

(2) Psychiatric inpatient modes of public as compared with such modes in nonpublic general hospitals make much greater utilization of trainees particularly psychiatrists and other physicians. For example, 50 percent of the psychiatrist positions in the public modes were classified as trainees as compared with only 37 percent in the nonpublic modes (table 13).

(3) Despite the greater proportion of salaried psychiatrists and other physicians in psychiatric inpatient modes of public as compared with similar modes in nonpublic general hospitals, a greater proportion of both staff positions and staff hours in nonpublic as compared with public modes were comprised of professional patient care staff (table 14).

STAFFING OF GENERAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT MODES

The number and distribution of staff in psychiatric outpatient modes of non-Federal general hospitals which are given in tables 15-17 are markedly different from those in psychiatric inpatient modes. A total of 11,268 staff were employed in outpatient psychiatric modes or about one-third the 32,700 employed in inpatient psychiatric modes in the sample week (tables 12 and 15). "Professional patient care staff" comprised 78 percent of the staff positions in psychiatric outpatient as compared with only 52 percent in the psychiatric inpatient modes (tables 14 and 17). However, because of the relatively large proportion of licensed practical and vocational nurses as well as of other persons with less than a B.A. in inpatient modes, total "patient care staff" (including "professional patient care staff") comprised 88 percent of total staff positions in the inpatient as compared with 83 percent in the outpatient modes.

Other important differences in the number and distribution of staff in the outpatient and inpatient modes were as follows:

(1) Only 42 percent of the positions in the outpatient modes were part time as compared with 68 percent in the inpatient modes. However, 27 percent of the total staff in outpatient modes were trainees as compared with 9 percent in the inpatient modes (tables 13 and 16).

(2) Psychiatrists comprised 32 percent of staff hours worked in outpatient modes as compared with only 6 percent in inpatient modes (tables 14 and 17).

(3) Psychologists and social workers both accounted for a much higher proportion of total hours in the outpatient as compared with the inpatient modes (tables 14 and 17).

(4) However, registered nurses comprised only 4 percent of total hours worked in the outpatient modes, as compared with 27 percent in the inpatient modes (tables 14 and 17).

REFERENCES

American Hospital Association, Public General Hospital Section. *1973 Statistical Profile of Public General Hospitals.* Chicago, Illinois: American Hospital Association, 1974.

American Hospital Association. *Hospital Statistics 1974 Edition.* Chicago, Illinois: American Hospital Association, 1975.

Gornick, Marian. Medicare patients: regional differences in length of hospital stays, 1969-71. *Social Security Bulletin,* Vol. 38, No. 7, July 1975.

National Institute of Mental Health. State and regional distribution of psychiatric beds in 1974. *Statistical Note 118.* Rockville, Md: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, July 1975.

National Institute of Mental Health. Provisional data on patient care episodes in mental health facilities, January 1974. *Statistical Note 127.* Rockville, Md.: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, February 1976.

National Institute of Mental Health. Emergency services in psychiatric facilities, U.S., January 1974. *Statistical Note 128.* Rockville, Md.: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, January 1976.

National Institute of Mental Health. Staff-patient ratios in selected inpatient mental health facilities, January 1974, *Statistical Note 129.* Rockville, Md.: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, May 1976.

Taube, Carl A. Staffing of mental health facilities, United States, 1972, Series B, No. 6. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, 1974.

Taube, Carl A. Staffing of mental health facilities, United States, 1974, Series B, No. 8. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, 1976.

Witkin, Michael J. Psychiatric services in general hospitals, 1969-1970, Series A, No. 11, Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, 1972.

APPENDIX I. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A. Classification of Psychiatric Service Modes in General Hospitals

Separate Psychiatric Inpatient Service Modes. Service modes in which beds are specifically set up and staffed exclusively for psychiatric patients. These beds may be located in a specific wing, floor, ward, or may be a specific group of beds physically separated from regular medical and surgical beds. All inpatient data given in this report are for general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient service modes.

Separate Psychiatric Outpatient Service Modes. Organized psychiatric services which are provided in a separate hospital clinic established exclusively for the care of ambulatory psychiatric patients.

Mental Health Day Treatment Service Modes. Provision of mental health treatment during most or all of the day to persons who need broader programs than are possible through outpatient visits, but who do not require full-time hospitalization.

Other Mental Health Partial Hospitalization Treatment Service Modes. Provision of mental health treatment during the evening, night, or weekend to persons who need broader programs than are possible through outpatient visits but who do not require full-time hospitalization.

Halfway House. Provision of services which prepare a previously hospitalized patient for return to home and community environment by providing transitional living quarters and assistance in the activities of daily living or to prevent possible hospitalization.

Emergency Services. Services (exclusive of those providing only holding beds and those primarily for drug and alcohol abuse), the purpose of which is to provide psychiatric care in emergency situations by staff specifically assigned for this purpose.

B. Classification of Terms Used to Describe Hospitals

Community Hospitals. Community hospitals as defined by the American Hospital Association are "all non-Federal short-term general and other special hospitals, excluding hospital units of institutions whose facilities and services are available to the public."

Non-Federal Hospitals. Short-term hospitals, not controlled by the Federal Government that provide general and selected special services.

Public Hospitals. General hospitals controlled by agencies of State or local governments. Excludes hospitals controlled by the Federal Government.

Nonpublic Hospitals. Nongovernmental general hospitals controlled by churches, foundations, and other nonprofit organizations or by corporations, partnerships, or individuals for profit.

V.A. Hospitals. General medical and surgical hospitals, operated by the Veterans Administration, that provide psychiatric services. Data from these hospitals are *excluded* from this report.

Psychiatric Service Mode Bed Size. Number of beds set up and staffed for use in separate inpatient psychiatric service modes of non-Federal general hospitals.

Geographic Region. For the purpose of classifying general hospitals by geographic area, the States are grouped into the 10 geographic regions which are used by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The States included in each region are shown in table 2.

United States. The 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

C. Patient Movement—Psychiatric Inpatient Service Modes

Inpatients at Beginning of Year. Includes persons who were physically present 24 hours in the psychiatric inpatient service mode on the first day of 1973 or who were away on short visits but were expected to return to the inpatient service.

Admissions During Year. Includes admissions and readmissions as well as persons returned from short-term leave and persons transferred from noninpatient components of the hospitals. If a person is admitted more than once during the year, each admission is counted separately.

Live Discharges During Year. Includes transfers to noninpatient components and nonpsychiatric wards of the hospitals, as well as discharges. Excludes persons discharged by death, which were less than 1 percent of all discharges. If a person is discharged more than once during the year, each discharge is counted separately.

Deaths in Hospital During Year. Includes those persons who died while under inpatient care or while away on short visits.

Inpatients at End of Year. Persons who were receiving psychiatric inpatient services in general hospitals on the last day of 1973 (see inpatients at beginning of year.)

Patient Care Episodes. Patient care episodes are defined as the number of residents in inpatient facilities at the beginning of the year (or the number of persons on the rolls of noninpatient facilities) plus the total additions to these facilities during the year. Total admissions during the year include new admissions and readmissions; it is, therefore, a duplicated count of persons. In counting admissions rather than persons, two types of duplication are introduced. First, the same person may be admitted more than once to a particular facility during the year. In this case the same person is counted as many times as he is admitted. Secondly, the same person may be admitted to two or more different facilities during the year. Again, he is counted as an admission for each facility to which he is admitted. Duplication also occurs because episodes are counted independently by modality (inpatient, outpatient, day treatment services). A person who is an inpatient in a hospital, released to a day care program, and then followed as an outpatient, for example, would be counted as having three episodes.

D. Utilization Indices—Psychiatric Inpatient Modes

Average Daily Census (ADC). The average daily number of persons resident as inpatients in the psychiatric modes which is the total annual inpatient days divided by the number of days in a year (365 in 1973).

Average Daily Census per Hospital. The average daily census (see above definition) for a particular group of hospitals (e.g., hospitals 50-99 beds) divided by the number of hospitals in that group.

Admissions per 100 Average Daily Residents. The number of annual admis-

sions (see definition under "Patient Movement") per average daily census (see definition above).

Discontinuations per 100,000 Population. The number of live discontinuations (see definition under "Patient Movement") per 100,000 persons in the civilian resident population at mid-year 1973.

Percent Occupancy. The ratio, expressed as a percent of the average daily census for a particular group of psychiatric inpatient modes (e.g., public hospitals) to the average number of beds per hospital in the group.

Average Days per Discharge. The annual days of care divided by the annual number of discharges.

E. Additions—Nonpatient Service Modes

Additions—Outpatient Service. Persons admitted or readmitted to this service mode or transferred to this service mode from another service mode of this hospital during the year.

Additions—Day Treatment Services. See definition for "Additions—Outpatient Service."

Additions—Other Partial Hospitalization Service. See definition for "Additions—Outpatient Service."

F. Staffing—Psychiatric Inpatient or Psychiatric Outpatient Modes

Full-time Employees. Persons employed 35 or more hours a week in the particular modes (excluding trainees). Schoolteachers are counted as full time if they were employed 30 hours or more a week.

Part-time Employees. Persons employed less than 35 hours a week in the particular mode (excluding trainees).

Trainees. Trainees, including residents and interns, regardless of the number of hours worked in a week in the particular mode.

Patient Care Staff. All employees excluding administrative and maintenance employees (see definition below).

Professional Patient Care Staff. Includes psychiatrists, nonpsychiatric physicians, psychologists, social workers, registered nurses, other mental health professionals (e.g., occupational therapists, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and other mental health professionals requiring B.A. level training), and other health professionals (e.g., dieticians, dentists, dental technicians, and pharmacists).

Other Patient Care Staff. Includes licensed practical and vocational nurses, mental health workers with an A.A. degree or higher, but less than a B.A. degree, and mental health workers with less than an A.A. degree.

Administrative and Maintenance Staff. Includes administrative and other professional (nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administrator) as well as clerical and maintenance staff.

Staff Hour. A unit of 1 hour's work by one employee.

Full-time Equivalents. The total person hours worked by full-time employees and trainees in each staff discipline divided by 40 hours to indicate the number of persons working a 40-hour week to provide this many person hours.

Full-time Equivalents per 100 Average Resident Patients. The number of full-time equivalents (see definition above) per 100 average daily census in inpatient psychiatric modes (see definition under "Utilization Indices—Psychiatric Inpatient Modes.")

APPENDIX II. EXTENT OF NONRESPONSE

Most of the data shown in the tables in this report are based on information available for all general hospitals or have been adjusted to include estimates for certain general hospitals, or modes thereof, which either did not respond to the Inventory or which did not report certain items. A footnote in each table indicates whether the data have been adjusted to include nonrespondents or whether the data are based only on hospitals which reported.

The adjustments were made on the assumption that characteristics of nonrespondents within each of the size groups (based on number of psychiatric inpatient beds), geographic region, and hospital control were similar to the hospitals within these groups which responded.

Certain indices such as admissions per bed which require different types of data in the numerator and denominator are based on reported data only to ensure that the data in the numerator and denominator are reported by the same hospitals. Appendix tables I and II show the response rate of general hospitals known to operate specific types of psychiatric service modes.

Appendix Table I. Number of non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric inpatient and outpatient service modes responding to the 1973 Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services, by selected variables

Data item and group	Table(s)	Number of known hospitals	Response	
			Number of hospitals	Percent
		Psychiatric inpatient modes		
Number of beds				
By geographic region	7	684	601	87.9
By hospital control	7	684	601	87.9
Inpatient movement and caseload				
By geographic region	8	684	576	84.2
By bed size of psychiatric mode	H	684	576	84.2
By hospital control	8	684	576	84.2
Inpatient caseload indices				
By geographic region	10	684	576	84.2
By bed size of psychiatric mode	11	684	601	87.9
By hospital control	11	684	601	87.9
Staffing, inpatient modes				
Number and distribution	12-14	684	614	89.8
		Psychiatric outpatient modes		
Number of psychiatric outpatient additions				
By hospital control	J	307	243	79.2
Staffing, outpatient modes				
Number and distribution	15-17	307	169	55.0

250-405 O - 77 - 4

Appendix Table II. Number of general hospitals with psychiatric inpatient service modes responding to the 1973 Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services, by geographic region

Geographic region	Caseload and caseload indices			
	Table(s)	Number of known hospitals	Response	
			Number of hospitals	Percent
United States	8-9, I-J	684	576	84.2
Region I	8-9, I-J	31	25	80.6
Region II	8-9, I-J	81	68	84.0
Region III	8-9, I-J	85	73	85.9
Region IV	8-9, I-J	104	78	75.0
Region V	8-9, I-J	175	150	85.7
Region VI	8-9, I-J	67	59	88.1
Region VII	8-9, I-J	42	38	90.5
Region VIII	8-9, I-J	25	22	88.0
Region IX	8-9, I-J	58	50	86.2
Region X	8-9, I-J	16	13	81.3

APPENDIX III. STAFFING ARRANGEMENTS OF PHYSICIANS

In previous reports (viz, NIMH March 1976; Taube 1976) NIMH has presented data which show the number of FTE staff per 100 average daily patients in psychiatric inpatient modes of non-Federal general hospitals. The computation of this ratio for physicians assumes that most of the patients in these psychiatric inpatient modes are under the care of physicians who are on the staffs of the hospitals and are paid salaries by the hospital for other than work on a medical committee. If substantial numbers of inpatients in the psychiatric modes are under the care of physicians who have staff privileges, but are not paid salaries by the hospital (i.e., are open staff physicians),[8] the FTE staff to patient ratios for physicians (psychiatrists and other physicians) would be spuriously low since only salaried physicians employed in this service mode are included in the numerator of the ratios while all inpatients in the service mode comprise the denominator.

In order to determine the proportion of inpatients under the care of salaried physicians reported on the Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services for the purpose of checking the validity of presenting FTE staff to patient ratios, NIMH recontacted a 10 percent sample of the non-Federal general hospitals which reported psychiatric inpatient services on the Inventory. A total of 78 hospitals (11.4 percent) were selected by use of a systematic sample from the 684 non-Federal general hospitals which reported psychiatric inpatient services on the Inventory. Of these hospitals, 52 were under private or nonprofit control and 26 were under public control. This 2 to 1 ratio of private or nonprofit to public hospitals is roughly the same as in the 684 hospitals. The results of some information obtained from this followup study are shown in Appendix tables III-V.

Over three-quarters of the inpatients in the 78 psychiatric inpatient modes were under the care of nonsalaried physicians. By hospital control, 91 percent of the patients in psychiatric inpatient modes in nonpublic general hospitals were under the care of nonsalaried physicians as compared with only 46 percent of the patients in similar services in public general hospitals (Appendix table III). Since a large proportion of patients in all inpatient modes regardless of hospital control were under the care of nonsalaried physicians, no staff to patient ratios are shown in this report.

Other highlights of data contained in Appendix tables III-V are as follows:

(1) A much higher proportion of nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient service modes (81 percent) had open medical staffs as compared with only 62 percent in similar modes in private or nonprofit general hospitals. On the other hand, 35 percent of the inpatient psychiatric modes in public general hospitals had closed staffs as compared with only 4 percent in the nonpublic modes (Appendix table IV).

---

[8] Three basic types of staff arrangements—open staff, closed staff and mixed staff—are found in general hospital psychiatric service modes. In open staff inpatient modes all of the physicians have staff privileges, but are not employed by and not paid salaries by the hospital for the care of patients. In closed staff inpatient modes, all of the physicians are on the staffs of the hospitals and are paid salaries directly by the hospital for the care of the patients. A mixed staff hospital is one which has combinations of open and closed staffing arrangements.

(2) There appears to be little relationship between the size of the psychiatric inpatient mode and type of staffing arrangement (Appendix table V).

(3) Over 73 percent of the patients were in inpatient psychiatric modes which had open medical staffs as compared with only 17 percent in modes with closed medical staffs (Appendix table V). The largest proportion of inpatients (50 percent) in modes of public general hospitals were in modes with closed medical staffs; the largest proportion of inpatients (84 percent) in modes of private or nonprofit hospitals were in hospitals with open medical staffs.

Appendix Table III. Number and percent distribution of inpatients in a sample of non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes by whether under care of salaried physicians, by hospital control, United States, August 1976

Type of hospital control and whether physicians are salaried	Number of inpatients	Percent distribution of inpatients
All ownership types, total	1,907	100.0
Under care of salaried physicians	396	20.8
Under care of nonsalaried physicians	1,475	77.3
Under care of both salaried and nonsalaried physicians	14	0.7
Unknown	22	1.2
Public, total	583	100.0
Under care of salaried physicians	293	50.2
Under care of nonsalaried physicians	268	46.0
Under care of both salaried and nonsalaried physicians	–	–
Unknown	22	3.8
Private/nonprofit, total	1,324	100.0
Under care of salaried physicians	103	7.8
Under care of nonsalaried physicians	1,207	91.2
Under care of both salaried and nonsalaried physicians	14	1.0
Unknown	–	–

Appendix Table IV. Number and percent distribution of a sample of non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient service modes by type of hospital control, size of inpatient mode (based on number of beds) and hospital staffing arrangements, United States, August 1976

Type of hospital control & psychiatric service mode size	Number of psychiatric inpatient service modes	Hospital staffing arrangements				
		Total (percent)	Open staff	Closed staff	Mixed staff	Unknown
Total, all hospitals	78	100.0	74.4	14.1	10.2	1.3
Hospital control						
Public	26	100.0	61.5	34.6	–	3.8
Private/nonprofit	52	100.0	80.8	3.8	15.4	–
Size of psychiatric mode						
Less than 15 beds	10	100.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	–
15-24 beds	25	100.0	72.0	16.0	12.0	–
25-49 beds	28	100.0	85.7	7.1	7.2	–
50 and over	13	100.0	69.2	23.1	7.7	–
Unknown	2	100.0	50.0	–	–	50.0

Appendix Table V. Number and percent distribution of inpatients in a sample of non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes by type of staffing arrangement and hospital control, United States, August 1976

Type of hospital control and staffing arrangements	Inpatients	
	Number	Percent distribution
All ownership types, total	1,907	100.0
Open staff	1,385	72.6
Closed staff	318	16.7
Mixed staff	182	9.5
Unknown	22	1.2
Public, total	583	100.0
Open staff	268	46.0
Closed staff	293	50.2
Mixed staff	–	–
Unknown	22	3.8
Private/nonprofit, total	1,324	100.0
Open staff	1,117	84.4
Closed staff	25	1.9
Mixed staff	182	13.7
Unknown	–	–

DETAILED TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Number and percent distribution of mental health facilities and service modes, mental health facilities, United States, January 1974	28
2.	Number of non-Federal general hospitals maintaining specified psychiatric service modes, by geographic region and State, United States, January 1974	29
3.	Combinations of selected psychiatric service modes maintained by non-Federal general hospitals which have psychiatric inpatient service modes, by hospital control and geographic region, United States, January 1974	31
4.	Combinations of selected psychiatric service modes maintained by non-Federal general hospitals which have inpatient psychiatric service modes, by hospital control and total hospital size, United States, January 1974	32
5.	Percent of non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric service(s) which maintain selected types of psychiatric emergency service modes, by geographic region, United States, January 1974	33
6.	Number of non-Federal general hospitals and beds, number of hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient modes and number of beds in these modes, by hospital control and geographic region, United States, 1973	34
7.	Distribution of beds in psychiatric inpatient service modes of non-Federal general hospitals, by geographic region, United States, January 1974	35
8.	Caseload, non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient service modes, by geographic region and hospital control, United States, 1973	36
9.	Number of live discharges and discharge rates per 100,000 population, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, by geographic region and State and hospital control, United States, 1973	37
10.	Utilization indices, community general hospitals by hospital control and geographic region, United States, 1973	39
11.	Utilization indices in inpatient psychiatric service modes of general hospitals by psychiatric service mode, bed size, and hospital control, United States, 1973	40
12.	Number of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974	41

Table Page

13. Percent distribution by status of positions and hours worked in a sample week, according to staff discipline and training of staff, general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, United States, January 1974..... 44

14. Percent distribution of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, according to status, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974..... 47

15. Number of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital outpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974..... 50

16. Percent distribution by status of positions and hours worked in a sample week, according to staff discipline and training of staff, general hospital outpatient psychiatric service modes, United States, January 1974..... 51

17. Percent distribution of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital outpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974..... 52

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of mental health facilities and service modes, mental health facilities, United States, January 1974

Type of facility	Facilities with one or more service codes	Service modes within facilities			Facilities with service modes within facilities			
		Inpatient	Outpatient	Day treatment	one or more service modes	Inpatient	Outpatient	Day treatment
	Number				Percent distribution			
Total, all facilities	3,330	2,077	2,228	1,290	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Federal psychiatric hospitals	1/ 506	506	237	224	15.2	24.4	10.7	17.4
State and county hospitals	1/ 324	324	173	139	9.7	15.6	7.8	10.8
Private hospitals	182	182	64	85	5.5	8.8	2.9	6.6
VA psychiatric services	119	113	104	62	3.6	5.4	4.7	4.8
Neorupsychiatric hospitals	27	27	27	12	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9
General hospitals	92	86	77	50	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.9
Non-Federal general hospitals	796	684	307	192	23.9	32.9	13.7	14.9
Public hospitals	161	138	81	47	4.8	6.6	3.6	3.6
Nonpublic hospitals	635	546	226	145	19.1	26.3	10.1	11.3
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	340	340	49	96	10.2	16.4	2.2	7.4
Federally funded CMHC's	400	400	400	400	12.0	19.3	18.0	31.0
Other multiservice mental health fac.	34	34	34	31	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.4
Freestanding outpatient clinics	1,092	-	1,092	242	32.8	-	49.0	18.8
Public	515	-	515	113	15.5	-	23.1	8.8
Nonpublic	577	-	577	129	17.3	-	25.9	10.0
Freestanding day/night facilities	43	-	5	43	1.3	-	0.2	3.3

1/ This count includes three State and county mental hospitals which were in operation during the year but closed prior to January 1974.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, January 1974, Statistical Note 127, February 1976.

Table 2. Number of non-Federal general hospitals maintaining specified psychiatric service modes, by geographic region and State, United States, January 1974

Geographic region and State	Number of hospitals maintaining one or more service modes	Types of service modes maintained		
		Separate inpatient psychiatric service	Separate outpatient psychiatric service	Mental health day treatment service
Totals.....	796	684	307	192
Region I.....	53	31	43	13
Connecticut.....	23	14	22	9
Maine.....	2	2	1	-
Massachusetts....	22	11	18	3
New Hampshire....	1	1	-	1
Rhode Island.....	3	2	1	-
Vermont.....	2	1	1	-
Region II.....	108	81	70	38
New Jersey.....	27	23	12	9
New York.....	78	57	57	28
Puerto Rico.....	3	1	1	1
Virgin Islands...	-	-	-	-
Region III.....	102	85	49	16
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1
Dist. of Columbia	7	6	3	-
Maryland.....	14	9	8	2
Pennsylvania.....	59	48	31	11
Virginia.....	15	15	3	1
West Virginia....	6	6	3	1
Region IV.....	109	104	21	17
Alabama.....	11	11	-	-
Florida.....	31	31	6	5
Georgia.....	13	13	3	3
Kentucky.....	14	14	3	4
Mississippi.....	5	4	2	-
North Carolina...	14	13	3	2
South Carolina...	8	6	1	-
Tennessee.....	13	12	3	3
Region V.....	186	175	55	42
Illinois.....	43	40	18	11
Indiana.....	18	17	3	3
Michigan.....	33	29	13	6
Minnesota.....	21	20	6	10
Ohio.....	43	43	10	4
Wisconsin.....	28	26	5	8
Region VI.....	71	67	14	5
Arkansas.....	6	5	1	-
Louisiana.....	10	10	2	-
New Mexico.....	2	1	-	-
Oklahoma.....	10	10	1	1
Texas.....	43	41	10	4

Table 2. Number of non-Federal general hospitals maintaining specified psychiatric service modes, by geographic region and State, United States, January 1974 (continued)

Geographic region and State	Number of hospitals maintaining one or more service modes	Type of service modes maintained		
		Separate inpatient psychiatric service	Separate outpatient psychiatric service	Mental health day treatment service
Region VII.....	50	42	13	15
Iowa.....	16	15	2	7
Kansas.....	8	5	1	-
Missouri.....	21	17	10	6
Nebraska.....	5	5	-	2
Region VIII.....	27	25	5	6
Colorado.....	9	8	1	1
Montana.....	3	3	-	1
North Dakota.....	4	4	-	1
South Dakota.....	3	3	-	-
Utah.....	8	7	4	3
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-
Region IX.....	70	58	31	33
Arizona.....	6	6	5	3
California.....	57	46	22	27
Hawaii.....	5	4	4	2
Nevada.....	2	2	-	1
Region X.....	20	16	6	7
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	3	1	1	-
Oregon.....	5	5	1	3
Washington.....	12	10	4	4

Table 3. Combinations of selected psychiatric service modes maintained by non-Federal general hospitals which have psychiatric inpatient service modes, by hospital control and geographic region, United States, January 1974

Hospital control and geographic region	Total with psychiatric inpatient modes		Types of psychiatric service modes maintained							Inpatient plus at least one other mode
	Number	Percent	Inpatient only	Inpatient, outpatient day treatment other partial	Inpatient, outpatient, day treatment	Inpatient, outpatient other partial hospitalization	Inpatient and outpatient	Inpatient and day treatment	Inpatient and other partial hospitalization	
			Percent distribution by combinations of service modes maintained							
All community hospitals-total	684	100.0%	59.9	4.1	9.5	-	15.2	11.0	0.3	40.1
Region I	31	100.0%	22.6	9.7	12.9	-	48.3	6.5	-	77.4
Region II	81	100.0%	39.6	4.9	25.9	-	21.0	8.6	-	60.4
Region III	85	100.0%	60.0	5.9	5.9	-	23.5	4.7	-	40.0
Region IV	104	100.0%	77.9	3.8	5.8	-	7.7	4.8	-	22.1
Region V	175	100.0%	62.9	4.0	6.9	-	13.1	13.1	-	37.1
Region VI	67	100.0%	83.6	-	1.5	-	13.4	1.5	-	16.4
Region VII	42	100.0%	52.3	2.4	4.8	-	11.9	28.6	-	47.7
Region VIII	25	100.0%	72.0	-	8.0	-	4.0	12.0	4.0	28.0
Region IX	58	100.0%	39.7	6.9	19.0	-	8.6	24.1	1.7	60.3
Region X	16	100.0%	62.5	-	6.2	-	6.3	25.0	-	37.5
Public general hospitals -total	138	100.0%	51.5	5.8	13.8	-	21.7	6.5	0.7	48.5
Region I	2	100.0%	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0
Region II	16	100.0%	18.8	18.8	37.4	-	25.0	-	-	81.2
Region III	9	100.0%	22.2	11.1	-	-	66.7	-	-	77.8
Region IV	44	100.0%	72.7	2.3	9.1	-	11.4	4.5	-	27.3
Region V	20	100.0%	40.0	15.0	10.0	-	20.0	15.0	-	60.0
Region VI	14	100.0%	50.0	-	7.1	-	42.9	-	-	50.0
Region VII	6	100.0%	33.3	-	16.7	-	33.3	16.7	-	66.7
Region VIII	2	100.0%	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0
Region IX	19	100.0%	57.9	-	10.5	-	10.5	15.8	5.3	42.1
Region X	6	100.0%	66.6	-	16.7	-	16.7	-	-	33.4
Nonpublic general hospitals-total	546	100.0%	62.0	3.7	8.4	-	13.6	12.1	0.2	38.0
Region I	29	100.0%	20.7	10.3	10.3	-	51.8	6.9	-	79.3
Region II	65	100.0%	44.6	1.5	23.1	-	20.0	10.8	-	55.4
Region III	76	100.0%	64.4	5.3	6.6	-	18.4	5.3	-	35.6
Region IV	60	100.0%	81.7	5.0	3.3	-	5.0	5.0	-	18.3
Region V	155	100.0%	65.7	2.6	6.5	-	12.3	12.9	-	34.3
Region VI	53	100.0%	92.4	-	-	-	5.7	1.9	-	7.6
Region VII	36	100.0%	55.6	2.8	2.8	-	8.3	30.6	-	44.4
Region VIII	23	100.0%	73.9	-	4.3	-	4.3	13.0	4.3	26.1
Region IX	39	100.0%	30.7	10.3	23.1	-	7.7	28.2	-	69.3
Region X	10	100.0%	60.0	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	40.0

Table 4. Combinations of selected psychiatric service modes maintained by non-Federal general hospitals which have inpatient psychiatric service modes, by hospital control and total hospital size[1/], United States, January 1974[2/]

Hospital control and total hospital size	Total with psychiatric inpatient modes		Types of psychiatric service modes maintained							Inpatient plus at least one other mode
	Number	Percent	Inpatient only	Inpatient, outpatient day treatment other partial	Inpatient, outpatient, day treatment	Inpatient, outpatient other partial hospitalization	Inpatient and outpatient	Inpatient and day treatment	Inpatient and other partial hospitalization	
			Percent distribution by combinations of service modes maintained							
All non-Federal general hospitals-total.....	640	100.0%	59.5	4.4	9.7	-	14.5	11.6	0.3	40.5
Less than 200 beds.....	100	100.0%	66.0	4.0	4.0	-	11.0	15.0	-	34.0
200-299 beds.....	122	100.0%	69.6	3.3	8.2	-	6.6	11.5	0.8	30.4
300-499 beds.....	230	100.0%	58.7	4.3	7.8	-	13.5	15.2	0.4	41.3
500 beds and over.....	188	100.0%	50.5	5.3	16.0	-	22.9	5.3	-	49.5
Public general hospitals -total.....	125	100.0%	48.8	6.4	14.4	-	22.4	7.2	0.8	51.2
Less than 200 beds.....	21	100.0%	57.2	-	9.5	-	14.3	19.0	-	42.8
200-299 beds.....	22	100.0%	77.3	-	18.2	-	4.5	-	-	22.7
300-499 beds.....	38	100.0%	42.1	5.3	10.5	-	26.3	13.2	2.6	57.9
500 beds and over.....	44	100.0%	36.4	13.6	18.2	-	31.8	-	-	63.6
Nonpublic general hospitals-total.....	515	100.0%	62.2	3.9	8.5	-	12.6	12.6	0.2	37.8
Less than 200 beds.....	79	100.0%	68.4	5.1	2.5	-	10.1	13.9	-	31.6
200-299 beds.....	100	100.0%	68.0	4.0	6.0	-	7.0	14.0	1.0	32.0
300-499 beds.....	192	100.0%	62.0	4.2	7.3	-	10.9	15.6	-	38.0
500 beds and over.....	144	100.0%	54.9	2.8	15.3	-	20.1	6.9	-	45.1

1/ Data given in this table are by total number of beds in the general hospital rather than the number of beds in the psychiatric inpatient modes. The source of information on total beds by hospital was obtained from AHA Guide Issue, September 1975.

2/ The data in this table are based on the 640 hospitals for which this information was available with no adjustments for nonresponse.

Table 5. Percent of non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric service(s) which maintain selected types of psychiatric emergency service modes, by geographic region, United States, January 1974 1/

Types of psychiatric emergency service codes	United States	Geographic region									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
		Number of hospitals reporting									
Total hospitals.....	746	51	102	94	100	177	66	46	25	67	18
		Percent of hospitals maintaining psychiatric emergency programs									
Walk-in total.....	61.2	68.6	71.6	63.8	50.0	62.2	48.5	58.7	52.0	61.2	83.3
24 Hours/7 days a week..	59.0	68.6	66.7	61.7	48.0	61.6	48.5	56.5	52.0	56.7	72.2
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	2.1	-	4.9	2.1	2.0	0.6	-	2.2	-	4.5	11.1
Telephone - total.....	19.7	23.5	26.5	20.2	8.0	20.3	6.0	19.6	28.0	28.4	33.3
24 Hours/7 days a week..	16.8	19.6	22.5	18.1	7.0	16.4	4.5	17.4	24.0	26.9	22.2
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	2.9	3.9	4.0	2.1	1.0	3.9	1.5	2.2	4.0	1.5	11.1
Suicide Prevention-total	14.8	19.6	25.5	15.9	7.0	15.8	3.0	10.9	8.0	13.4	11.1
24 Hours/7 days a week..	11.9	13.7	20.6	13.8	6.0	12.4	1.5	10.9	-	11.9	5.5
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	2.9	5.9	4.9	2.1	1.0	3.4	1.5	-	8.0	1.5	5.5
Home visits-total.....	9.4	21.6	21.6	6.4	3.0	8.4	-	6.5	12.0	9.0	33.3
24 Hours/7 days a week..	1.6	9.8	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	2.2	8.0	3.0	22.2
Less than 24 hours or not every day.....	7.8	11.8	21.6	5.3	3.0	7.3	-	4.3	4.0	6.0	11.1
Any of the above.....	61.3	68.6	71.6	63.8	50.0	62.2	48.5	58.7	56.0	61.2	83.3

1/ The data in this table are based on the 746 hospitals which reported this information with no adjustments for nonresponse. See appendix II.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. Emergency Services in Psychiatric Facilities, United States, January 1974, Statistical Note 128, January 1976.

Table 6. Number of non-Federal general hospitals and beds,[1] number of hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient modes and number of beds in these modes, by hospital control and geographic region, United States, 1973

Hospital control and geographic region	Non-Federal general hospitals			Non-Federal general hospital beds		
	Total number[1,2]	Separate psychiatric inpatient modes[2]		Total number[1,2]	Beds in separate psychiatric modes[2]	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
All community hospitals-total	5,789	684	11.8	897,830	24,518	2.7
Region I	267	31	11.6	50,286	743	1.5
Region II	425	81	19.1	111,531	4,193	3.8
Region III	466	85	18.2	101,639	2,400	2.4
Region IV	1,001	104	10.4	139,941	3,399	2.4
Region V	1,070	175	16.4	202,190	6,675	3.3
Region VI	879	67	7.6	91,050	2,658	2.9
Region VII	503	42	8.3	60,579	1,851	3.1
Region VIII	300	25	8.3	26,377	591	3.6
Region IX	636	58	9.1	90,287	1,638	1.8
Region X	242	16	6.6	23,950	370	1.5
Public general hospitals-total	1,737	139	7.9	206,648	6,374	3.1
Region I	18	2	11.1	3,258	31	1.0
Region II	50	16	32.0	19,800	1,904	9.6
Region III	39	9	23.1	9,750	452	4.6
Region IV	485	44	9.1	59,703	1,548	2.6
Region V	276	20	7.2	36,690	794	2.2
Region VI	351	14	4.0	30,384	702	2.3
Region VII	199	6	3.0	15,906	231	1.5
Region VIII	79	2	2.5	5,129	47	0.9
Region IX	146	19	13.0	20,399	552	2.7
Region X	94	6	6.4	5,629	113	2.0
Nonpublic general hospitals-total	4,052	546	13.5	691,182	18,144	2.6
Region I	249	29	11.6	47,028	712	1.5
Region II	375	65	17.3	91,731	2,289	2.5
Region III	427	76	17.8	91,889	1,948	2.1
Region IV	516	60	11.6	80,238	1,851	2.3
Region V	794	155	19.5	165,500	5,881	3.6
Region VI	528	53	10.0	60,666	1,956	3.2
Region VII	304	36	11.8	44,673	1,620	3.6
Region VIII	221	23	10.4	21,248	544	2.6
Region IX	490	39	8.0	69,888	1,086	1.6
Region X	148	10	6.8	18,321	257	1.4

1/ Data on total non-Federal hospitals and beds includes all non-Federal short-term general and other special hospitals, excluding hospital units of institutions, whose facilities and services are available to the public.

2/ Sources: (1) Source of data on entire hospitals and beds is American Hospital Association. Hospital Statistics, 1974 Edition, table 5.
(2) Data on separate psychiatric modes and beds are derived from information collected on the Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Hospitals conducted by NIMH in January 1974.

Table 7. Distribution of beds in psychiatric inpatient service modes of non-Federal general hospitals, by geographic region, United States, January 1974 [1/]

Hospital control	United States	Geographic region [2/]									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
						Number of beds					
All general hospitals	24,518	743	4,193	2,400	3,399	6,675	2,658	1,851	591	1,638	370
Public	6,374	31	1,904	452	1,548	794	702	231	47	552	113
Nonpublic	18,144	712	2,289	1,948	1,851	5,881	1,956	1,620	544	1,086	257
						Percent distribution within geographic areas					
All general hospitals	100.0%	3.0	17.1	9.8	13.9	27.3	10.8	7.5	2.4	6.7	1.5
Public	100.0%	0.5	29.8	7.1	24.3	12.5	11.0	3.6	0.7	8.7	1.8
Nonpublic	100.0%	3.9	12.6	10.7	10.2	32.5	10.8	8.9	3.0	6.0	1.4
						Percent distribution within hospital control type					
All general hospitals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Public	26.0	4.2	45.4	18.8	45.5	11.9	26.4	12.5	8.0	33.7	30.5
Nonpublic	74.0	95.8	54.6	81.2	54.5	88.1	73.6	87.5	92.0	66.3	69.5
						Beds per 100,000 population [3/]					
All general hospitals	11.6	6.1	14.9	10.1	10.1	15.0	12.5	16.3	9.9	6.8	5.5
Public	3.0	0.3	6.8	1.9	4.6	1.8	3.3	2.0	0.8	2.3	1.7
Nonpublic	8.6	5.8	8.1	8.2	5.5	13.2	9.2	14.3	9.1	4.5	3.8

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report information on number of beds in psychiatric inpatient modes.

2/ For States included in each geographic region, see table 2.

3/ The population used in the calculation of these rates was the estimated civilian resident population of the United States as of January 1, 1974 which was obtained by averaging the populations as of July 1, 1973 and July 1, 1974 (Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 533, U.S. Bureau of the Census; October, 1974).

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. State and Regional Distribution of Psychiatric Beds in 1974, Statistical Note 118, July 1975.

Table 8. Caseload, non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient service modes, by geographic region and hospital control, United States, 1973 [1/]

Geographic region and hospital control	Number of hospitals [1/]	Caseload during 1973					
		Patients at beginning of year	Admissions during year	Live discharges during year	Number of deaths	Patients at end of year	Beds as of 12/31/73
				Total all hospitals			
United States	684	19,372	468,415	468,244	624	18,919	24,518
Region I...	31	643	12,968	12,961	8	642	743
Region II..	81	3,556	75,162	75,064	118	3,536	4,193
Region III.	85	1,860	45,701	45,659	63	1,839	2,400
Region IV..	104	2,363	72,161	71,981	118	2,425	3,399
Region V...	175	5,206	124,632	124,363	132	5,343	6,675
Region VI..	67	1,801	43,998	43,739	84	1,976	2,658
Region VII.	42	1,228	29,375	29,300	53	1,250	1,851
Region VIII	25	397	13,059	13,057	19	380	591
Region IX..	58	2,027	41,522	42,281	21	1,247	1,638
Region X...	16	291	9,837	9,839	8	281	370
				Public			
United States	8	4,941	138,209	137,973	173	5,004	6,374
Region I...	2	34	568	572	-	30	31
Region II..	16	1,712	42,069	42,070	59	1,652	1,904
Region III.	9	304	7,237	7,196	3	342	452
Region IV..	44	1,076	36,779	36,683	61	1,111	1,548
Region V...	20	598	11,538	11,533	5	598	794
Region VI..	14	551	12,985	12,942	26	568	702
Region VII.	6	97	4,706	4,680	6	117	231
Region VIII	2	25	1,102	1,103	-	24	47
Region IX..	19	405	18,452	18,407	10	440	552
Region X...	6	139	2,773	2,787	3	122	113
				Nonpublic			
United States	546	14,431	330,206	330,271	451	13,915	18,144
Region I...	29	609	12,400	12,389	8	612	712
Region II..	65	1,844	33,093	32,994	59	1,884	2,289
Region III.	76	1,556	38,464	38,463	60	1,497	1,948
Region IV..	60	1,287	35,382	35,298	57	1,314	1,851
Region V...	155	4,608	113,094	112,830	127	4,745	5,881
Region VI..	53	1,250	31,013	30,797	58	1,408	1,956
Region VII.	36	1,131	24,669	24,620	47	1,133	1,620
Region VIII	23	372	11,957	11,954	19	356	544
Region IX..	39	1,622	23,070	23,874	11	807	1,086
Region X...	10	152	7,064	7,052	5	159	257

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report information on inpatient caseload. See appendix II.

Table 9. Number of live discharges and discharge rates per 100,000 population, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, by geographic region and State and hospital control, United States, 1973 [1/]

Geographic region and State	All hospitals		Public hospitals		Nonpublic hospitals	
	Number of live discharges	Rates per 100,000 population [2/]	Number of live discharges	Rates per 100,000 population [2/]	Number of live discharges	Rates per 100,000 population [2/]
Totals.....	468,244	225.0	137,973	66.3	330,271	158.7
Region I.....	12,961	107.4	572	4.7	12,389	102.7
Connecticut...	5,935	193.6	572	18.7	5,363	174.9
Maine.....	605	58.9	-	-	605	-
Massachusetts.	4,791	82.9	-	-	4,791	82.9
New Hampshire.	414	52.4	-	-	414	52.4
Rhode Island..	724	76.9	-	-	724	76.9
Vermont.....	492	105.6	-	-	492	105.6
Region II.....	75,064	294.7	42,070	165.1	32,994	129.5
New Jersey....	13,841	189.9	4,585	62.9	9,256	127.0
New York.....	60,613	333.3	37,485	206.1	23,128	127.2
Puerto Rico...	610	20.7	-	-	610	20.7
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region III....	45,659	193.2	7,196	30.4	38,463	162.7
Delaware.....	53	9.3	-	-	53	9.3
Dist. of Col..	4,088	563.9	-	-	4,088	563.9
Maryland.....	4,166	103.7	1,741	43.3	2,425	60.4
Pennsylvania..	23,827	201.1	1,820	15.4	22,007	185.7
Virginia.....	10,279	219.1	3,017	64.3	7,262	154.8
West Virginia.	3,246	181.6	618	34.6	2,628	147.1
Region IV.....	71,981	215.1	36,683	109.6	35,298	105.5
Alabama.....	7,767	220.6	1,799	51.1	5,968	169.5
Florida.....	21,738	284.0	11,667	152.4	10,071	131.6
Georgia.....	10,750	225.7	10,524	220.9	226	4.7
Kentucky.....	9,153	277.8	3,611	109.6	5,542	168.2
Mississippi...	736	32.1	736	32.1	-	-
North Carolina	8,256	158.6	3,475	66.7	4,781	91.8
South Carolina	5,015	188.6	1,379	51.9	3,636	136.7
Tennessee.....	8,566	210.2	3,492	85.7	5,074	124.5
Region V.....	124,363	278.6	11,533	25.8	112,830	252.8
Illinois.....	27,029	242.6	1,027	9.2	26,002	233.4
Indiana.....	25,857	488.2	1,198	22.6	24,659	465.6
Michigan.....	15,954	176.4	3,741	41.4	12,213	135.0
Minnesota.....	16,252	418.1	2,897	74.5	13,355	343.6
Ohio.....	26,022	242.5	2,191	20.4	23,831	222.1
Wisconsin.....	13,249	292.0	479	10.6	12,770	281.4

Table 9 Number of live discharges and discharge rates per 100,000 population, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, by geographic region and State and hospital control, United States, 1973 (Continued)

Geographic region and State	All hospitals		Public hospitals		Nonpublic hospitals	
	Number of live discharges	Rates per 100,000 population	Number of live discharges	Rates per 100,000 population	Number of live discharges	Rates per 100,000 population
Region VI.....	43,739	207.0	12,942	61.3	30,797	145.8
Arkansas.....	1,733	85.5	-	-	1,733	85.5
Louisiana.....	5,778	155.4	3,251	87.5	2,527	68.0
New Mexico....	326	30.1	-	-	326	30.1
Oklahoma.....	5,192	196.6	112	4.2	5,080	192.4
Texas.....	30,710	263.3	9,579	82.1	21,131	181.2
Region VII....	29,300	258.0	4,680	41.2	24,620	216.8
Iowa.....	7,589	265.2	1,456	50.9	6,133	214.3
Kansas.....	4,205	188.3	684	30.6	3,521	157.7
Missouri.....	12,702	267.8	878	18.5	11,824	249.3
Nebraska.....	4,804	316.1	1,662	109.3	3,142	206.7
Region VIII...	13,057	220.1	1,103	18.6	11,954	201.5
Colorado.....	4,426	183.1	445	18.4	3,981	164.7
Montana.....	1,689	233.6	-	-	1,689	233.6
North Dakota..	2,307	370.9	-	-	2,307	370.9
South Dakota..	1,254	185.5	-	-	1,254	185.5
Utah.....	3,381	295.0	658	57.4	2,723	237.6
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region IX.....	42,281	178.3	18,407	77.6	23,874	100.7
Arizona.....	4,763	233.0	3,582	175.2	1,181	57.8
California....	34,535	169.8	13,332	65.5	21,203	104.2
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	2,983	549.4	1,493	275.0	1,490	274.4
Region X.....	9,839	147.4	2,787	41.8	7,052	105.6
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	165	21.4	165	21.4	-	-
Oregon.....	4,072	183.7	1,470	66.3	2,602	117.4
Washington....	5,602	165.5	1,152	34.0	4,450	131.5

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report number of discharges.

2/ The population used in the calculation of these rates was the estimated civilian resident population of the United States as of January 1, 1974 which was obtained by averaging the populations as of July 1, 1973 and July 1, 1974 (Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 533, U.S. Bureau of the Census, October 1974).

Table 10. Utilization indices, community general hospitals[1/] by hospital control and geographic region, United States, 1973

Hospital control and geographic region	Number of hospitals[1/]	Utilization indices: Caseload indices per hospital: Average number of beds	Average daily census	Average daily % occupancy	Average annual admissions	Admissions per bed	Admissions per resident	Average days per admission
All community hospitals-total	5,789	155	117	76	5,471	35	47	7.8
Region I	267	188	147	78	6,560	35	45	8.2
Region II	425	262	217	83	8,268	32	38	9.6
Region III	466	218	171	78	7,325	34	43	8.5
Region IV	1,001	140	107	77	5,334	38	50	7.3
Region V	1,070	189	146	78	6,441	34	44	8.3
Region VI	879	104	74	72	3,976	38	54	6.8
Region VII	503	120	87	72	3,904	32	45	8.1
Region VIII	300	88	60	69	3,282	37	54	6.7
Region IX	636	142	97	68	5,263	37	54	6.7
Region X	242	99	66	67	4,011	41	60	6.0
Public general hospitals -total	1,737	119	85	71	3,952	33	47	7.8
Region I	18	181	136	75	5,659	31	42	8.8
Region II	50	396	301	76	9,098	23	30	12.1
Region III	39	250	182	73	6,834	27	38	9.7
Region IV	485	123	93	75	4,651	38	50	7.3
Region V	276	133	96	72	4,239	32	44	8.3
Region VI	351	87	59	68	3,093	36	53	6.9
Region VII	199	80	54	68	2,426	30	45	8.2
Region VIII	79	65	42	65	2,321	36	55	6.7
Region IX	146	140	92	66	4,634	33	50	7.2
Region X	94	60	37	62	1,985	33	54	6.8
Nonpublic general hospitals - total	4,052	171	131	77	6,122	36	47	7.8
Region I	249	189	147	78	6,625	35	45	8.1
Region II	375	245	206	84	8,158	33	40	9.2
Region III	427	215	170	79	7,370	34	43	8.4
Region IV	516	156	121	78	5,976	38	49	7.4
Region V	794	208	164	79	7,206	35	44	8.3
Region VI	528	115	85	74	4,563	40	54	6.8
Region VII	304	147	108	74	4,872	33	45	8.1
Region VIII	221	96	67	70	3,625	38	54	6.7
Region IX	490	143	98	69	5,451	38	55	6.6
Region X	148	124	85	69	5,298	43	62	5.9

1/ All non-Federal short-term general and other special hospitals, excluding hospital units of institutions, whose facilities and services are open to the public.

Source: American Hospital Association. Hospital Statistics, 1974 Edition, table 5.

Table 11. Utilization indices in inpatient psychiatric service modes of general hospitals by psychiatric service mode, bed size, and hospital control, United States, 1973 [1/]

Psychiatric service mode bed size	Number of hospitals [1/]	Utilization indices						
		Caseload indices per psychiatric inpatient service mode				Admissions per bed	Admissions per resident patient	Average days per discharge
		Average number of beds	Average daily census	Average daily % occupancy	Average annual admissions			
Total all hospitals								
Total, all sizes...	601	36	28	78	665	18	24	15
Less than 15 beds	84	11	8	73	269	25	35	10
15-24 beds.....	173	20	14	70	388	20	27	13
25-49 beds.....	246	34	26	76	645	19	24	15
50-99 beds.....	73	65	51	78	1,242	19	25	15
100 beds & over..	25	169	139	82	2,431	14	18	21
Public general hospitals								
Total, all sizes...	115	47	37	79	1,001	21	27	13
Less than 15 beds	17	11	8	73	272	25	33	11
15-24 beds.....	32	20	14	70	513	26	37	10
25-49 beds.....	40	36	27	75	821	23	31	12
50-99 beds.....	15	65	47	72	1,616	25	34	11
100 beds & over..	11	200	168	84	3,372	17	20	18
Nonpublic general hospitals								
Total, all sizes...	486	33	26	79	586	18	23	16
Less than 15 beds	67	10	8	80	268	26	35	10
15-24 beds.....	141	19	14	74	360	18	25	14
25-49 beds.....	206	34	26	76	611	18	23	16
50-99 beds.....	58	65	51	78	1,146	18	22	16
100 beds & over..	14	145	116	80	1,692	12	15	25

[1/] The data in this table are based on the 601 hospitals which reported this information with no adjustments for nonresponse. See Appendix II.

Table 12. Number of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974[1/]

A. All general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	32,700	22,189	7,534	2,977	1,071,924	875,179	127,871	68,874
Psychiatrists	2,333	432	898	1,003	63,769	16,919	11,798	35,052
Other physicians	296	29	150	117	5,375	1,144	1,144	3,087
Psychologists, total	590	237	248	105	15,381	9,194	3,405	2,782
Psychologists MA & above	509	226	222	61	13,535	8,752	3,098	1,685
Other psychologists	81	11	26	44	1,846	442	307	1,097
Social workers, total	1,222	642	407	173	33,752	24,887	5,670	3,195
Social workers - MSW (or MA) & above	925	495	314	116	26,041	19,050	4,496	2,495
Other social workers	297	147	93	57	7,711	5,837	1,174	700
Registered nurses	8,981	6,062	1,880	1,039	291,505	240,266	36,928	14,311
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	3,619	2,773	639	207	126,559	110,524	12,747	3,288
Other MH prof. - BA & above (e.g., vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	2,672	1.919	607	146	88,505	75,382	10,211	2,912
Mental health workers (less than BA)	8,030	6,619	1,332	79	287,206	260,684	24,828	1,694
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	970	433	442	95	24,035	16,944	4,795	2,296
Total patient care staff	28,713	19,146	6,603	2,964	936,087	755,944	111,526	68,617
Total professional patient care staff	17,064	9,754	4,632	2,678	522,322	384,736	73,951	63,635
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth)staff (e.g., accountants, business administrators, etc.)	351	181	166	4	9,160	7,174	1.942	44
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	3,636	2,862	765	9	126,677	112,061	14,403	213

See footnotes at the end of this table.

Table 12. Number of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974 [1/]

B. Public general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	9,933	7,216	1,654	1,063	341,111	284,191	27,644	29,276
Psychiatrists	1,016	246	259	511	30,877	9,475	3,979	17,423
Other physicians	123	16	52	55	3,079	592	606	1,881
Psychologists total	267	133	84	50	7,791	5,121	1,346	1,324
Psychologists MA & above	234	126	74	34	6,934	4,855	1,220	859
Other psychologists	33	7	10	16	857	266	126	465
Social workers, total	391	258	96	37	12,343	10,032	1,345	966
Social workers - MSW (or MA) & above	303	207	71	25	9,841	8,015	1,015	811
Other social workers	88	51	25	12	2,502	2,017	330	155
Registered nurses	2,100	1,600	266	234	71,691	63,280	5,252	3,159
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	1,045	894	130	21	38,885	35,669	2,662	554
Other MH prof. - BA & above (e.g.,vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	747	530	170	47	23,964	20,457	2,591	916
Mental health workers (less than BA)	2,460	2,199	225	36	92,303	87,293	4,180	830
Physical health prof. & asst. (e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	383	153	165	65	10,109	5,870	2,161	2,078
Total patient care staff	8,532	6,029	1,447	1,056	291,042	237,789	24,122	29,131
Total professional patient care staff	5,027	2,936	1,092	999	159,854	114,827	17,280	27,747
Administrative & other prof. (nonhealth) staff (e.g. accountants, business administrators, etc.)	110	56	52	2	2,696	2,189	496	11
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	1,291	1,131	155	5	47,373	44,213	3,026	134

See footnotes at the end of this table.

Table 12. Number of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974 1/

C. Nonpublic general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	22,767	14,973	5,880	1,914	730,813	590,988	100,227	39,598
Psychiatrists	1,317	186	639	492	32,892	7,444	7,819	17,629
Other physicians	173	13	98	62	2,296	552	538	1,206
Psychologists total	323	104	164	55	7,590	4,073	2,059	1,458
Psychologists MA & above	275	100	148	27	6,601	3,897	1,878	826
Other psychologists	48	4	16	28	989	176	181	632
Social workers, total	831	384	311	136	21,409	14,855	4,325	2,229
Social workers - MSW (or MA) & above	622	288	243	91	16,200	11,035	3,481	1,684
Other social workers	209	96	68	45	5,209	3,820	844	545
Registered nurses	6,881	4,462	1,614	805	219,814	176,986	31,676	11,152
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	2,574	1,879	509	186	87,674	74,855	10,085	2,734
Other MH prof. - BA & above (e.g., vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	1,925	1,389	437	99	64,541	54,925	7,620	1,996
Mental health workers (less than BA)	5,570	4,420	1,107	43	194,903	173,391	20,648	864
Physicial health prof. & asst. (e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	587	280	277	30	13,926	11,074	2,634	218
Total patient care staff	20,181	13,117	5,156	1,908	645,045	518,155	87,404	39,486
Total professional patient care staff	12,037	6,818	3,540	1,679	362,468	269,909	56,671	35,888
Administrative & other prof. (nonhealth) staff (e.g. accountants, business administrators, etc.)	241	125	114	2	6,464	4,985	1,446	33
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	2,345	1,731	610	4	79,304	67,848	11,377	79

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report information on number of positions and hours worked. See appendix II.

Source: Taube, Carl A. Staffing of Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1974, Series B, Number 8, Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1976, table 9a.

Table 13. Percent distribution by status of positions and hours worked in a sample week, according to staff discipline and training of staff, general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, United States, January 1974[1/]

A. All general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total, all staff	100.0	67.9	23.0	9.1	100.0	81.7	11.9	6.4
Psychiatrists	100.0	18.5	38.5	43.0	100.0	26.5	18.5	55.0
Other physicians	100.0	9.8	50.7	39.5	100.0	21.3	21.3	57.4
Psychologists, total	100.0	40.2	42.0	17.8	100.0	59.8	22.1	18.1
Psychologists, M.A. and above	100.0	44.4	43.6	12.0	100.0	64.7	22.9	12.4
Other psychologists	100.0	13.6	32.1	54.3	100.0	24.0	16.6	59.4
Social workers, total	100.0	52.5	33.3	14.2	100.0	73.7	16.8	9.5
Social workers, M.S.W.(or M.A.) and above	100.0	53.5	34.0	12.5	100.0	73.1	17.3	9.6
Other social workers	100.0	49.5	31.3	19.2	100.0	75.7	15.2	9.1
Registered nurses	100.0	67.5	20.9	11.6	100.0	82.4	12.7	4.9
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	100.0	76.6	17.7	5.7	100.0	87.3	10.1	2.6
Other mental health professionals - B.A. and above (e.g., voca. rehab. counselers, occupational therapists, teachers)	100.0	71.8	22.7	5.5	100.0	85.2	11.5	3.3
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	100.0	82.4	16.6	1.0	100.0	90.8	8.6	0.6
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental techs., pharmacists, dietitions, etc.)	100.0	44.6	45.6	9.8	100.0	70.5	20.0	9.5
Total patient care staff	100.0	66.7	23.0	10.3	100.0	80.8	11.9	7.3
Total professional patient care staff	100.0	57.2	27.1	15.7	100.0	73.6	14.2	12.2
Administrative & other prof. (nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administrators, etc).	100.0	51.6	47.3	1.1	100.0	78.3	21.2	0.5
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	100.0	78.7	21.0	0.3	100.0	88.5	11.4	0.1

Footnotes are given at the end of this table.

Table 13. Percent distribution by status of positions and hours worked in a sample week, according to staff discipline and training of staff, general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, United States, January 1974 [1/]

B. Public general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full time	Part-time	Trainee
Total, all staff	100.0	72.6	16.7	10.7	100.0	83.3	8.1	8.6
Psychiatrists	100.0	24.2	25.5	50.3	100.0	30.7	12.9	56.4
Other physicians	100.0	13.0	42.3	44.7	100.0	19.2	19.7	61.1
Psychologists, total	100.0	49.8	31.5	18.7	100.0	65.7	17.3	17.0
Psychologists, MA & above	100.0	53.9	31.6	14.5	100.0	70.0	17.6	12.4
Other psychologists	100.0	21.2	30.3	48.5	100.0	31.0	14.7	54.3
Social workers, total	100.0	66.0	24.5	9.5	100.0	81.3	10.9	7.8
Social workers, MSW (or MA) & above	100.0	68.3	23.4	8.3	100.0	81.5	10.3	8.2
Other social workers	100.0	58.0	28.4	13.6	100.0	80.6	13.2	6.2
Registered nurses	100.0	76.2	12.7	11.1	100.0	88.3	7.3	4.4
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	100.0	85.6	12.4	2.0	100.0	91.7	6.9	1.4
Other mental health professionals - BA & above (e.g., voca. rehab. counselers, occupational therapists, teachers)	100.0	71.0	22.7	6.3	100.0	85.4	10.8	3.8
Mental health workers (less than BA)	100.0	89.4	9.1	1.5	100.0	94.6	4.5	0.9
Physical health prof. & asst. (e.g., dentists, dental techs., pharmacists, dietitions, etc.)	100.0	39.9	43.1	17.0	100.0	58.1	21.4	20.5
Total patient care staff	100.0	70.7	16.9	12.4	100.0	81.7	8.3	10.0
Total professional patient care staff	100.0	58.4	21.7	19.9	100.0	71.8	10.8	17.4
Administrative & other prof. (nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administrators, etc.).	100.0	50.9	47.3	1.8	100.0	81.2	18.4	0.4
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	100.0	87.6	12.0	0.4	100.0	93.3	6.4	0.3

Footnotes are given at the end of this table.

Table 13. Percent distribution by status of positions and hours worked in a sample week, according to staff discipline and training of staff, general hospital inpatient psychiatric service modes, United States, January 1974[1/]

C. Nonpublic general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total, all staff	100.0	65.8	25.8	8.4	100.0	80.9	13.7	5.4
Psychiatrists	100.0	14.1	48.5	37.4	100.0	22.6	23.8	53.6
Other physicians	100.0	7.5	56.7	35.8	100.0	24.1	23.4	52.5
Psychologists, total	100.0	32.2	50.8	17.0	100.0	53.7	27.1	19.2
Psychologists, MA & above	100.0	36.4	53.8	9.8	100.0	59.0	28.5	12.5
Other psychologists	100.0	8.3	33.3	58.4	100.0	17.8	18.3	63.9
Social workers, total	100.0	46.2	37.4	16.4	100.0	69.4	20.2	10.4
Social workers MSW (or MA) & above	100.0	46.3	39.1	14.6	100.0	68.1	21.5	10.4
Other social workers	100.0	45.9	32.6	21.5	100.0	73.3	16.2	10.5
Registered nurses	100.0	64.8	23.5	11.7	100.0	80.5	14.4	5.1
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	100.0	73.0	19.8	7.2	100.0	85.4	11.5	3.1
Other mental health professionals- BA & above (e.g., voca. rehab. counselers, occupational therapists, teachers)	100.0	72.2	22.7	5.1	100.0	85.1	11.8	3.1
Mental health workers (less than BA)	100.0	79.3	19.9	0.8	100.0	89.0	10.6	0.4
Physical health prof. & asst. (e.g., dentists, dental techs., pharmacists, dietitions, etc.)	100.0	47.7	47.2	5.1	100.0	79.5	18.9	1.6
Total patient care staff	100.0	65.0	25.5	9.5	100.0	80.3	13.6	6.1
Total professional patient care staff	100.0	56.6	29.4	14.0	100.0	74.5	15.6	9.9
Administrative & other prof. (nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administrators, etc.)	100.0	51.9	47.3	0.8	100.0	77.1	22.4	0.5
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	100.0	73.8	26.0	0.2	100.0	85.6	14.3	0.1

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report information on number of positions and hours worked.

Table 14. Percent distribution of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, according to status, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974 [1]

A. All general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Psychiatrists	7.1	1.9	11.9	33.7	6.0	1.9	9.2	50.9
Other physicians	0.9	0.1	2.0	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	4.5
Psychologists total	1.8	1.1	3.3	3.5	1.4	1.1	2.7	4.0
Psychologists MA & above	1.6	1.0	2.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.4
Other psychologists	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6
Social workers, total	3.7	2.9	5.4	5.8	3.1	2.9	4.4	4.6
Social workers-MSW (or MA) & above	2.8	2.2	4.2	3.9	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.6
Other social workers	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
Registered nurses	27.5	27.3	24.9	34.9	27.2	27.5	28.9	20.8
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	11.1	12.5	8.5	7.0	11.8	12.6	10.0	4.8
Other MH prof.-BA & above (e.g., vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	8.2	8.7	8.1	4.9	8.3	8.6	8.0	4.2
Mental health workers (less than BA)	24.5	29.8	17.7	2.7	26.8	29.8	19.4	2.5
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	3.0	2.0	5.9	3.2	2.2	1.9	3.7	3.3
Total patient care staff	87.8	86.3	87.7	99.6	87.3	86.4	87.2	99.6
Total professional patient care staff	52.2	44.0	61.5	89.9	48.7	44.0	57.8	92.4
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth) staff (e.g. accountants, business administrators, etc.)	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.1
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	11.1	12.9	10.1	0.3	11.8	12.8	11.3	0.3

See footnotes at end of this table.

Table 14. Percent distribution of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, according to status, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974 [1]

B. Public general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Psychiatrists	10.2	3.4	15.6	48.0	9.0	3.3	14.4	59.5
Other physicians	1.2	0.2	3.1	5.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	6.4
Psychologists total	2.7	1.8	5.1	4.7	2.3	1.8	4.9	4.5
Psychologists MA & above	2.4	1.7	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.7	4.4	2.9
Other psychologists	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.6
Social workers, total	3.9	3.6	5.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.3
Social workers - MSW (or MA) & above	3.0	2.9	4.3	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.7	2.8
Other social workers	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5
Registered nurses	21.2	22.2	16.1	22.0	21.0	22.3	19.0	10.8
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	10.5	12.4	7.9	2.0	11.4	12.6	9.6	1.9
Other MH prof. -BA & above (e.g., vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	7.5	7.3	10.3	4.4	7.0	7.2	9.4	3.1
Mental health workers (less than BA)	24.8	30.5	13.6	3.4	27.1	30.7	15.1	2.9
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	3.9	2.1	10.0	6.1	3.0	2.1	7.8	7.1
Total patient care staff	85.9	83.5	87.5	99.3	85.3	83.7	87.3	99.5
Total professional patient care staff	50.6	40.6	66.0	93.9	46.8	40.4	62.6	94.7
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth) staff (e.g. accountants, business administrators, etc.)	1.1	0.8	3.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.0
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	13.0	15.7	9.4	0.5	13.9	15.5	10.9	0.5

See footnotes at end of this table.

Table 14. Percent distribution of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, according to status, non-Federal general hospital inpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974 1/

C. Nonpublic general hospitals

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Psychiatrists	5.8	1.2	10.9	25.7	4.5	1.3	7.8	44.5
Other physicians	0.7	0.1	1.7	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.0
Psychologists total	1.4	0.7	2.8	2.9	1.0	0.7	2.1	3.7
Psychologists MA & above	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.1
Other psychologists	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6
Social workers, total	3.6	2.5	5.3	7.1	2.9	2.5	4.3	5.6
Social workers - MSW (or MA) & above	2.7	1.9	4.1	4.8	2.2	1.9	3.4	4.2
Other social workers	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.4
Registered nurses	30.2	29.8	27.4	42.1	30.1	29.9	31.6	28.2
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	11.3	12.5	8.7	9.7	12.0	12.7	10.1	6.9
Other MH prof. -BA & above (e.g., vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	8.5	9.3	7.4	5.2	8.8	9.3	7.6	5.0
Mental health workers (less than BA)	24.5	29.5	18.8	2.2	26.7	29.3	20.6	2.2
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	2.6	1.9	4.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.6	0.6
Total patient care staff	88.6	87.6	87.7	99.7	88.2	87.7	87.2	99.7
Total professional patient care staff	52.8	45.6	60.2	87.8	49.5	45.7	56.5	90.6
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth) staff (e.g. accountants, business administrators, etc.)	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.1
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	10.3	11.6	10.4	0.2	10.9	11.5	11.4	0.2

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric inpatient modes which did not report information on number of positions and hours worked. See appendix II.

Source: Taube, Carl A. Staffing of Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1974, Series B, Number 8. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1976, table 9b.

Table 15. Number of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital outpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974[1/]

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	11,268	4,701	3,490	3,077	312,266	181,790	45,855	84,621
Psychiatrists	4,260	487	1,768	2,005	99,510	18,916	19,902	60,692
Other physicians	191	13	98	80	2,785	503	618	1,664
Psychologists total	1,305	462	494	349	32,955	18,181	7,441	7,333
Psychologists MA & above	1,073	451	409	213	28,947	17,781	6,556	4,610
Other psychologists	232	11	85	136	4,008	400	885	2,723
Social workers, total	1,947	1,056	450	441	58,457	40,466	7,308	10,683
Social workers - MSW (or MA) & above	1,615	945	414	256	49,403	36,193	6,810	6,400
Other social workers	332	111	36	185	9,054	4,273	498	4,283
Registered nurses	438	285	93	60	13,862	11,335	1,290	1,237
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	76	54	7	15	2,753	2,111	133	509
Other MH prof. - BA & above (e.g. voca. rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	502	292	154	56	14,450	11,114	2,182	1,154
Mental health workers (less than BA)	518	432	51	35	18,126	16,758	923	445
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	101	65	36	-	2,841	2,552	289	-
Total patient care staff	9,338	3,146	3,151	3,041	245,739	121,936	40,086	83,717
Total professional patient care staff	8,744	2,660	3,093	2,991	224,860	103,067	39,030	82,763
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administratora, etc.)	209	124	74	11	6,236	4,823	1,228	185
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	1,721	1,431	265	25	60,291	55,031	4,541	719

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric outpatient modes which did not report information on number of positions and hours worked. See appendix II.

Source: Taube, Carl A. Staffing of Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1974, Series B, Number 8, Rookville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1976, table 10a.

Table 16. Percent distribution by status of positions and hours worked in a sample week, according to staff discipline and training of staff, general hospital outpatient psychiatric service modes, United States January 1974 [1]

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total, all staff	100.0	41.7	31.0	27.3	100.0	58.2	14.7	27.1
Psychiatrists	100.0	11.4	41.5	47.1	100.0	19.0	20.0	61.0
Other physicians	100.0	6.8	51.3	41.9	100.0	18.1	22.2	59.7
Psychologists, total	100.0	35.4	37.9	26.7	100.0	61.4	22.7	15.9
Psychologists, MA & above	100.0	42.0	38.1	19.9	100.0	61.4	22.7	15.9
Other psychologists	100.0	4.8	36.6	58.6	100.0	10.0	22.1	67.9
Social workers, total	100.0	54.2	23.1	22.7	100.0	69.2	12.5	18.3
Social workers, M.S.W. (or M.A.) and above	100.0	58.5	25.6	15.9	100.0	73.3	13.8	12.9
Other social workers	100.0	33.4	10.8	55.7	100.0	47.2	5.5	47.3
Registered nurses	100.0	65.1	21.2	13.7	100.0	81.8	9.3	8.9
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	100.0	71.0	9.2	19.7	100.0	76.7	4.8	18.5
Other mental health professionals - B.A. and above (e.g., voca. rehab. counselers, occupational therapists, teachers)	100.0	58.2	30.7	11.1	100.0	76.9	15.1	8.0
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	100.0	83.4	9.8	6.8	100.0	92.4	5.1	2.5
Physical health prof. & asst.(e.g., dentists, dental techs., pharmacists, dietitions, etc.)	100.0	64.4	35.6	-	100.0	89.8	10.2	-
Total patient care staff	100.0	33.7	33.7	32.6	100.0	49.6	16.3	34.1
Total professional patient care staff	100.0	30.4	35.4	34.2	100.0	45.8	17.4	36.8
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administrators, etc.)	100.0	59.3	35.4	5.3	100.0	77.3	19.7	3.0
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	100.0	83.1	15.4	1.5	100.0	91.3	7.5	1.2

[1] The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric outpatient modes which did not report information on number of positions and hours worked. See appendix II.

Table 17. Percent distribution of positions and hours worked in a sample week by discipline and training of staff, non-Federal general hospital outpatient psychiatric modes, United States, January 1974[1/]

Staff training and discipline	Number of positions				Hours worked in a sample week			
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
Total all staff	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Psychiatrists	37.8	10.4	50.7	65.2	31.9	10.4	43.4	71.7
Other physicians	1.7	0.3	2.8	2.6	0.9	0.3	1.4	2.0
Psychologists total	11.6	9.8	14.1	11.3	10.6	10.0	16.2	8.7
Psychologists MA & above	9.5	9.6	11.7	6.9	9.3	9.8	14.3	5.5
Other psychologists	2.1	0.2	2.4	4.4	1.3	0.2	1.9	3.2
Social workers, total	17.3	22.5	12.9	14.3	18.7	22.3	15.9	12.6
Social workers-MSW (or MA) & above	14.3	20.1	11.9	8.3	15.8	19.9	14.8	7.6
Other social workers	3.0	2.4	1.0	6.0	2.9	2.4	1.1	5.0
Registered nurses	3.9	6.1	2.7	2.0	4.4	6.2	2.8	1.5
Licensed practical or vocational nurses	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6
Other MH prof.-BA & above (e.g., vocational rehab. counselors, occupational therapists, teachers)	4.4	6.2	4.4	1.8	4.6	6.1	4.8	1.4
Mental health workers (less than BA)	4.6	9.2	1.5	1.1	5.8	9.2	2.0	0.5
Physical health prof. & asst. (e.g., dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.)	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.0
Total patient care staff	82.9	66.9	90.3	98.8	78.7	67.1	87.4	99.0
Total professional patient care staff	77.6	56.6	88.6	97.2	72.0	56.7	85.1	97.9
Administrative & other prof.(nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountants, business administrators, etc.)	1.8	2.6	2.1	0.4	2.0	2.6	2.7	0.2
All other staff (clerical, maintenance, etc.)	15.3	30.5	7.6	0.8	19.3	30.3	9.9	0.8

1/ The data in this table have been adjusted to include estimates for hospitals known to have psychiatric outpatient modes which did not report information on number of positions and hours worked. See appendix II.

Source: Taube, Carl A. Staffing of Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1974, Series B, Number 8, Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1976, table 10b.

Library

DATE DUE

GAYLORD			PRINTED IN U.S.A.

LIBRARY
NIH
Amazing Research.
Amazing Help.

http://nihlibrary.nih.gov

10 Center Drive
Bethesda, MD 20892-1150
301-496-1080

NIH LIBRARY
4 0132 5379

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND
MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
5600 FISHERS LANE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20857

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for private use, $300

NIH LIBRARY
3 1496 00114 8249

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W.
HEW 389
THIRD CLASS
BULK RATE

C6736 54
LIBRARY ACQ SEC
NIH
BLDG 10 RM BL L-13
WASHINGTON DC 20014

NOTICE OF MAILING CHANGE

☐ Check here if you wish to discontinue receiving this type of publication.

☐ Check here if your address has changed and you wish to continue receiving this type of publication. (Be sure to furnish your complete address including zip code.)

Tear off cover with address label still affixed and send to:

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Printing and Publications Management Section
5600 Fishers Lane (Rm. 6-105)
Rockville, Maryland 20857

DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 77-381
Printed 1977